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Vorster Denies Approving Influence-Buying Schemes

By John F. Burns
PRETORIA, South Africa, March 22 (NYT) — President John Vorster broke months of silence today to deny allegations that as prime minister he approved secret schemes in which money was used "irregularly," but he did not specifically deny that some of the money was used for bribery and other political machinations in the United States and elsewhere.

Mr. Vorster abandoned the non-controversial role assigned to him as head of state to issue a statement rejecting allegations by Eschel Rhoodie, the central figure in the widening Information Ministry scandal. The statement described

Mr. Rhoodie's efforts to implicate Mr. Vorster and other senior officials in the ministry's schemes as "lies," but said nothing about Mr. Rhoodie's claims that he had authority make payments and to manipulate foreign elections.

From his exile in Europe, where he is fleeing a South African warrant for theft from the ministry's \$73-million secret fund, Mr. Rhoodie has alleged that Mr. Vorster personally approved a clandestine propaganda war after being told that it was to include bribery. Mr. Rhoodie, dismissed by Mr. Vorster as chief civil servant in the ministry last year, has hinted that some of the payments were to influential



John Vorster

A denial by Mr. Botha. The government leader, one of the ministers implicated by Mr. Rhoodie, said through a spokesman that he stuck to his previous insistence that he knew that secret projects existed but had no knowledge of the one that has caused the most controversy here, the \$37-million funding of The Citizen, a pro-government newspaper in Johannesburg.

Like Mr. Vorster, Mr. Botha made no reference to the Information Ministry's activities outside South Africa.

In his television interview with the BBC, Mr. Rhoodie said that his activities as information secretary included "disinformation" schemes to frustrate opponents of apartheid, the purchase of foreign publications and the use of large sums of

In his statement today, Mr. Vorster said that he received a message from Mr. Rhoodie shortly after the shift "to the effect that if Mr. Mulder was compelled to abandon his position in the Cabinet and the national party, he would see to it that I, the prime minister, Mr. P.W. Botha, and the members of the Cabinet would be destroyed — he would bring the temple down on us all."

Mr. Vorster added: "At the time, I paid scant attention to the theatrical message. I now have to accept, however, that his present conduct stems from this threat."

Charges Denied

Mr. Rhoodie's charges, revived in an interview with the British Broadcasting Corp. that was screened last night, also prompted



Eschel Rhoodie as seen on British TV screens Wednesday.

2 Gunmen Also Kill Valet, Escape

British Ambassador to The Hague Is Slain

THE HAGUE, March 22 (UPI) — Two gunmen today shot and killed Britain's ambassador to the Netherlands, Sir Richard Sykes, and his valet, then escaped without giving any sign of their motive.

The police said that the killers — two men aged 35 to 40, wearing nondescript clothing — were "highly trained professionals," possibly linked to the IRA. An IRA source in Belfast said that was "very possible."

Sir Richard, 58, was slain as he left his unguarded residence on his way to the embassy. His Dutch valet, Karel Straub, 19, who was holding open the door of the diplomat's limousine, also was hit. Both men died in a hospital.

The embassy driver and a woman official from the British Foreign Office who were in the car were unharmed.

Dutch IRA Support

The police said that the IRA "is a possibility that springs to mind" because of the cool manner of the murders. The IRA has the sup-

port of Dutch extremists, and it has attempted to secure arms via the Netherlands.

"Who else would want to shoot the British ambassador?" a Dutch police official asked.

In Belfast, an IRA source said: "We do not know if one of our commando units was responsible. It is very possible, but if it was our men, for security reasons they would have been on their own and would have cut all links with us until the operation was over."

IRA sources also disclosed that IRA leaders recently met in Amsterdam with members of the People's Front for the Liberation of Palestine. There also have been several demonstrations outside the British Embassy in The Hague in sympathy with IRA prisoners in Northern Ireland.

Sir Richard had links with Ireland, where he was sent to investigate the murder in 1976 of the British ambassador to Dublin, Christopher Ewart-Biggs. He later drew up a report recommending tighter security at British diplomatic missions.

Inexplicably, he did not appear to heed these recommendations himself. Officials said that he left



Sir Richard Sykes

his residence at the same time every morning and took the same route to the embassy.

Asked about the apparent security lapses, the British charge d'affaires, Roger Harvey, said: "There was nothing to suggest the ambassador had made any enemies anywhere. He was well-loved and respected."

Foreign Minister Chris van der Klaauw said that there was no police guard on duty at the time of the attack, but added: "Our government never had an indication Sir Richard might become the target of terrorism, and neither did his embassy have such indications."

In London, Foreign Secretary David Owen said: "If people are to conduct themselves in public life openly in a civilized manner, some risk will always attach to them. The answer is to root out the kind of terrorism which caused his death."

Queen Elizabeth and Queen Juliana of the Netherlands sent condolences to the ambassador's widow, Lady Ann, and their three children.

The police had few clues. One gunman wore a black suit and carried a pistol with a long barrel. The other was dressed in brown. The killers appeared from behind a church near the ambassador's residence and disappeared on foot.

The ambassador's chauffeur, who was unhurt, drove the two men to a hospital only 500 yards away, also taking with him Aynon Bailes, a Foreign Office official from London who was visiting The Hague.

Miss Bailes, an overnight guest at the residence, said that she was

Test Next Week on No-Confidence Motion

Callaghan May Face Quick Vote

By R.W. Apple Jr.
LONDON, March 22 (NYT) — The life of the minority Labour government of Prime Minister James Callaghan hung by a thread tonight after the Conservative Party proposed a motion of no confidence. The motion will be voted on in the House of Commons next week, probably on Wednesday or Thursday.

A defeat for Mr. Callaghan, even by a single vote, would force him into a general election, possibly as early as April 26 and certainly no later than May 24. The most recent public-opinion polls show the Labour Party running 13 percentage points behind the Conservatives, led by Margaret Thatcher, which suggests the possibility of a Conservative landslide.

With that in mind, Mr. Callaghan had hoped to delay the election until October, when the term of the present Parliament expires. On a dozen occasions in the last two years, the prime minister has seemed at the end of the line, only to survive by forging a temporary alliance with one of the minor parties. This time, however, most of the minor parties are committed to vote against the government.

Nonetheless, Mr. Callaghan's reputation as a master of parliamentary maneuver has led most politicians to assess the situation cautiously. As Labor tacticians worked furiously tonight at Westminster to arrange a last-minute deal, the prime minister was clearly in deep trouble, but he had not given up.

Not since the government of Ramsay MacDonald, the first Labor prime minister, was brought down on Oct. 8, 1924, has a British government been turned out of office on a vote of no confidence.

The latest crisis for Mr. Cal-

laghan grows out of one of the most difficult domestic questions faced by his government — that of devolution, or limited home rule, for Scotland and Wales. For 10 years, Britain has been looking for a way to satisfy nationalism in

those two Celtic components of the United Kingdom and to head off local separatist movements.

On March 1, voters in Scotland and Wales took part in referendums on proposals for assemblies

Ancient Manlike Footprints Uncovered in North Tanzania



These humanlike footprints, which are believed to be more than 3.6 million years old, are filled with black sand for emphasis.

WASHINGTON, March 22 (NYT) — The footprints of two creatures who appear to have walked exactly as modern humans do have been uncovered by Dr. Mary Leakey in a layer of volcanic ash that blanketed a part of what is now Tanzania more than 3.6 million years ago.

The footprints, covering 73 feet in almost a straight line, are the oldest-known marks of humanlike creatures on the earth. Mrs. Leakey said yesterday that they were "of the greatest importance in the story of human evolution."

Early last year, she announced that she had found prints that she was "75-percent sure" had been made by a hominid, a manlike creature. The discovery of more prints since then has confirmed, she said, that human ancestors had become fully bipedal, walking with a two-legged, striding gait, 1.5 million years before the earliest known appearance of toolmaking and of brains larger than the brains of apes.

Discoveries of fossil bones, in particular a knee joint discovered in Ethiopia in 1973, had strongly suggested this possibility. Mrs. Leakey said that her report, given at a news conference here yesterday, made the case airtight.

Brain Enlargement

Until recently, many anthropologists had thought that bipedalism had evolved in tandem with the brain enlargement that was linked to the use of the free forelimbs in toolmaking. The new discoveries reopen the question of why bipedalism evolved in the first place. There are many hypotheses.

On a related point, Mrs. Leakey took issue with a new interpretation of human evolution put forward in January by Dr. Donald Johanson of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History. The news conference was called by the National Geographic Society, which sponsors much of Mrs. Leakey's work in Africa. A report by Mrs.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Dayan Goes to Washington

Knesset Approves Treaty; U.S.-Israel Pact Is Studied

From New Dispatches
JERUSALEM, March 22 — Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan left for Washington today to negotiate the final details of a bilateral agreement between Israel and the United States after the Knesset's overwhelming approval this morning of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin called the Knesset vote "a great day for Israeli democracy" and hailed "the largest majority ever on such an issue of importance."

The final vote showed 95 Knesset members in favor of the treaty, 18 opposed, two abstentions and three legislators who declined to participate.

Mr. Dayan said that the U.S.-Israeli accord would spell out measures the United States was prepared to take if Egypt violated the terms of the treaty with Israel.

"I am going there to conclude the agreement of understanding between the United States and Israel," Mr. Dayan said. "I hope we can reach agreement between the two parties by tonight or tomorrow."

He added that, even if the signing of the bilateral accord was not concluded in the next three days, it would not delay the signing of the peace treaty.

He said that some issues still had to be resolved between Egypt and Israel, particularly details on the stages of Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai, but he added that Defense Minister Ezer Weizman would deal with these problems in meetings with Egyptian officials in Washington on Sunday, before the signing ceremonies scheduled for Monday.

Other Israeli government sources asserted that none of the remaining issues was important enough to postpone the signing.

After the early morning parliamentary vote in favor of the treaty, the political pace slowed. Exhausted legislators and government ministers drifted out of the Knesset (parliament) following a marathon two-day debate that ended with the vote at 4:10 a.m.

But the tally concealed vivid apprehensions expressed by many legislators over the treaty and particularly the negotiations for Palestinian autonomy on the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

"Zionism has waited 60 years for this great moment. There have been five wars and 12,000 deaths," wrote Amos Elov, a columnist for Ha'aretz, the leading daily newspaper. "Now, when the moment has arrived, there is something almost anti-climatic about it: sudden and sour. A gloomy atmosphere."

On the U.S.-Israeli accord, called a "Memorandum of Agreement,"

the two countries have exchanged initial draft documents. The agreement has been modeled, officials said, on two memorandums of agreement signed by the United States and Israel in September, 1975, at the time of the second Egyptian-Israeli Sinai disengagement accord.

U.S. officials told The New York

Times that the new agreement would be made public when completed and would not require congressional approval.

Officials stressed to The Times that the memorandum of agreement is not a security guarantee of a defense treaty. Rather, it consists of political assurances. For instance, they said, the document will include the following principles:

- In case Egypt violates any of the treaty provisions, the United States would consult with Israel on what to do next.
- In case the United Nations Security Council takes action against the treaty, the United States would use its veto or otherwise take necessary steps.
- In 1975, the United States agreed to provide Israel with petroleum for five years if it were unable to meet its needs.
- Because of the loss of Iranian oil and the imminent return to Egypt of the Suez facilities, Israel will receive new U.S. assurances for 15 years. The oil assurances, officials said, will be included in a separate document appended to the treaty.
- Egypt has agreed to sell Israel oil from the Suez and other fields on an equal basis with other customers. Israel had earlier demanded — and then dropped the demand — that it be sold on a preferential basis.

Israel Reported to Plan 10 West Bank Outposts

TEL AVIV, March 22 (Reuters) — Israel intends to begin a major settlement project on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan after the signing of a peace treaty with Egypt next week, the state television reported tonight.

The report said that at least 10 new outposts would be established in the West Bank soon. The report said that Prime Minister Menachem Begin had assured the coalition National Religious Party of imminent huge settlement activity on the West Bank to secure its support for the peace treaty in a vote by the Knesset (parliament) today. The pact gained overwhelming approval.

The report added that existing settlements in the controversial region would be consolidated under the new scheme.

The West Bank was envisaged in the peace treaty to come under limited self-rule for a five-year transitional period. Mr. Begin made clear in the Knesset that Israel intended to keep a tight grip on the area, which he stressed was essential for protecting Israel's center.

Most countries, including the United States, have condemned Israeli settlement on occupied Arab land, calling it an obstacle to peace. Observers said that increased settlement activity on the West Bank would signal Israel's intention to remain in full control of the area.

Negotiations on the shape of autonomy are to begin toward the end of next month. There was no immediate official comment on the television report.

Hails Role of Israeli Mothers

Sadat Welcomes Endorsement

By Christopher Wren
CAIRO, March 22 (NYT) — President Anwar Sadat today welcomed the Israeli Knesset's approval of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel and attributed its endorsement to a reliable ally — the Israeli mother.

"I knew this. Do you know why? I have a great ally in Israel that I depend upon. Do you know who? The Israeli mother," Mr. Sadat said. "Since my visit to Jerusalem, I knew this would come. Everyone was pessimistic but I was optimistic."

The Egyptian leader, in apparent good spirits over the Knesset vote, also said that he still preferred to have only one signing of the peace treaty in Washington. Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin has indicated that he would like the Arabic text signed in Cairo and the Hebrew text in Jerusalem. Mr. Sadat said today that a decision would not be made on the matter until they went to Washington for the ceremony Monday.

Two official sources declined to comment on Mr. Begin's suggestion. But privately, some Egyptian officials said that Mr. Sadat was unwilling to go to Jerusalem for such a signing because it might be construed by the other Arabs as implicit recognition of the city as Israel's capital. Although Mr. Sadat visited Jerusalem to address the Knesset 16 months ago, Egypt's position is still that the eastern part of the city, which Israel captured from Jordan in the 1967 war and annexed, should be returned to the Arabs.

Another visit would expose Mr. Sadat to even heavier criticism from the other Arabs states that are opposed to Egypt's treaty with Israel, the officials said. For similar reasons, he is apparently reluctant for Mr. Begin to come to Cairo for a signing, although on Friday he said that he had put such concerns behind him.

Kurdish Rebels Maintain Siege In Self-Rule Bid

SANANDAJ, Iran, March 22 (Reuters) — Representatives Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini urged Kurdish guerrillas today to lift their siege of an army garrison here but met with demands for autonomy for the Kurdish border region.

At a rally in this capital of Kurdistan province, Ayatollah Mahmoud Taleghani, one of Ayatollah Khomeini's chief deputies, called for an end to the siege of the army barracks just outside town. The cease-fire between the rebels and the estimated 3,000 soldiers inside the garrison continued.

Shooting broke out earlier this week. The guerrillas say that at least 200 persons have been killed and that hundreds more may be dead or wounded inside homes on the surrounding hillsides.

The fighting in Sanandaj has been the most violent challenge to the new regime in Tehran. The guerrillas are demanding self-rule for the Kurdish region.

Mr. Sadat's reference to Israeli motherhood was more than facile rhetoric, although his mind was possibly on the subject because mother's day was celebrated yesterday in Egypt. He has noted more than once that the victims of four wars between Israel and Egypt included the mothers of soldiers who have done the fighting and he has referred to such women as foremost among those Israelis who want peace.

Before he wound up his trip to Israel in November, 1977, Mr. Sadat was sufficiently moved by the welcome he had received there to announce at a news conference: "Let every girl, let every woman, let every mother here and there to my country know that we shall solve all our problems through negotiations around the table rather than starting wars."

The peace treaty will not be submitted to Egypt's People's Assembly until after Mr. Sadat signs it because the concept of foreign policy remains an executive prerogative. The parliament could refuse to endorse it, but this is considered highly unlikely, if only because Mr. Sadat's National Democratic Party controls more than 300 of the 360 seats. Nonetheless, Deputy Foreign Minister Butros Ghali explained the treaty package today to a joint session of the parliament's foreign relations, national security and Arab affairs committees.

Mr. Ghali, who was involved in the negotiations, told the session that the treaty had established the principle of total Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab land, including eventually East Jerusalem, and of the dismantling of Israeli settlements. He also said that Egypt would honor its defense treaty obligations with other Arab states if they were attacked by Israel.

Premier Mustapha Khalil had given these interpretations to a parliamentary meeting of Mr. Sadat's party last weekend, prompting a heated rebuttal from Mr. Begin, who holds quite different views of the treaty.

Shuttle Spacecraft Starts Second Leg Of U.S. Journey

EL PASO, Texas, March 22 (AP) — The U.S. space shuttle Columbia, attached to the top of a Boeing 747, took off today on the second leg of its trip from California to Florida.

It was scheduled to arrive at Kelly Air Force Base in San Antonio for refueling before continuing on to the shuttle launch facilities in Florida. The shuttle made a two-day, unscheduled stop at Biggs Field at Fort Bliss near El Paso because of bad weather.

"After we get to San Antonio, we'll make a thorough inspection of the spacecraft, refuel and see what our options are," said Jim Kukowski, a NASA spokesman.

The 75-ton shuttle is half plane and half rocket. It is designed to make 100 round trips into space.



This drawing of two hominids walking on volcanic ash shows how the humanlike footprints are thought to have been made.

Pro-Algerians Said Thwarted Mauritania Coup Bid Reportedly Is Foiled

NOUAKCHOTT, Mauritania, March 22 (AP) — President Mustapha Ould Mohammed Saleh has successfully preempted a coup by pro-Algerian members of the military regime who allegedly were plotting a Marxist takeover in this huge West African desert country, military and diplomatic sources reported today.

In a proclamation Tuesday, Lt. Col. Saleh announced that he was personally taking unlimited powers to deal with the exceptional situation facing Mauritania. He said that he was determined to put an end to the three-year-old guerrilla war against the Algerian-sponsored Polisario independence movement in the former Spanish Sahara.

Yesterday, Lt. Col. Saleh announced that he had fired all but one of the known Polisario sympathizers within his own government.

Western diplomats in Nouakchott reportedly had warned President Saleh for weeks that a leftist group within his military regime was plotting to swing the 460,000-square-mile nation into what is considered to be a growing zone of Soviet influence in Africa that includes Algeria, Libya, Ethiopia and Angola.

Dropped from the government without public explanation were the interior minister, Maj. Jidou Ould Saleh, regarded as the leader of the pro-Algerian faction, the finance minister, Sid Ahmed Brejdar, the transport minister, Col. Viyah Ould Mayouf, and the civil service minister, Mohammed Yehdich Ould Bredeleil.

Maj. Saleh — no direct relation of the president — was also a member of the ruling military committee and through his control of police and paramilitary forces was widely seen as the strong man of the regime.

The committee seized power in a bloodless coup on July 10 of last year, accusing former president Mokhtar Ould Daddah of squandering the nation's wealth and manpower in the guerrilla war.

Mr. Daddah had increased his armed forces tenfold to combat the Polisario, whose well-armed desert fighters seek independence for the former Spanish Sahara, which was

partitioned and formally annexed by Mauritania and Morocco in February, 1976.

Two days after Mr. Daddah was ousted, the Polisario leadership in Algeria announced a unilateral cease-fire with Mauritania and concentrated on striking at Moroccan troops in the mineral-rich northern zone of the Sahara.

There have been almost continuous secret negotiations between the Mauritania regime and the Polisario since. Polisario has repeatedly accused Lt. Col. Saleh of bad faith and has threatened to resume the fighting. The war cost Mauritania hundreds of casualties and paralyzed the iron mines that provide 75 percent of Mauritania's export income.

Lt. Col. Saleh announced early in the negotiations he had no interest in retaining control of the Mauritania part of the annexed territory and was willing to hand it over to the Polisario. The guerrillas rejected the offer, saying they also wanted the Moroccan-controlled area.

The president argued he had no way to impose policy on Morocco's King Hassan, or to force the 6,000 Moroccan troops protecting the mines to pull out.

Footprints Uncovered

(Continued from Page 1)

Leakey on the footprints appears in next month's issue of National Geographic magazine.

The footprints were found in an area of northern Tanzania known as Laetoli, 30 miles by road south of Olduvai Gorge, the scene of many previous fossil finds. Laetoli already had yielded fossils of hominid creatures who lived 3.6 million years ago.

Of the new footprints, 15 are clear enough to be measured accurately. So far, 57 prints have been uncovered. One individual had feet 7.3 inches long. The other's measured 8.5 inches.

If the proportion of foot size to stature was the same then as it is in modern humans, the smaller individual would have stood 4 feet tall. The larger would have stood 4 feet 8 inches. This fits well with the stature of early human ancestors calculated from limb bones.

Mrs. Leakey speculated that the pair could have been a male and female or an adult and child. It has not been established, however, whether the two walked abreast or one followed the other by some distance. The two tracks are parallel and close together.

The tracks were made in a thin layer of ash that had just fallen from a volcanic eruption 15 miles away. By itself, the dusty ash would not have retained clear prints, but rain, followed by a chemical reaction with the water, the muddy ash was slowly hardened, like plaster, when the two creatures walked over it.

The ash also retains footprints of many kinds of animals such as elephants, giraffes, hares, ostriches and guinea fowl. Subsequent ash falls from the same volcano covered and protected the prints until erosion exposed them again.

At one point, the smaller individual appears to have stopped, turned to the left, then turned back and continued walking. "It looks as if she saw something or heard something over to her left and turned to have a close look," Mrs. Leakey said. "It gives the whole thing a very human aspect."

The tracks, heading north, end where a recent stream has eroded the surface. Mrs. Leakey said that she planned to follow the tracks south as far as possible. This will entail further excavation, because they are covered by a foot of ash and grassy soil.

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Prime Minister Menachem Begin, second from left in front, leads Knesset in voting for Israeli-Egyptian treaty.

3 Leaders to Sign Treaty in Washington on Monday

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, March 22 (IHT) — President Carter, President Anwar Sadat and Prime Minister Menachem Begin will sign the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty in an open-air ceremony at the White House Monday afternoon, it was announced today.

The signing, which is an unusual touch will take place on the North Lawn nearest Pennsylvania Avenue, was set for 2 p.m. so that live television coverage can be seen in Egypt and Israel where it will be 9 p.m.

Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin and their wives will arrive in Washington Sunday to prepare for a full day of activities Monday. They will be met by Vice President and Mrs. Mondale and Secretary of State and Mrs. Cyrus Vance.

Meanwhile, Mr. Carter said after the Israeli Knesset approved the treaty today that the "Knesset spoke with a voice heard around the world today — a voice for peace."

"The overwhelming vote in favor of the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt affirms the deep and long-felt desire of the people of Israel for peace with their neighbors," the president said.

Holding the ceremony in Washington was to line with the sentiment expressed last Friday by President Sadat, who said, "I prefer to sign the whole thing in a ceremony with Jimmy Carter... Jimmy Carter has done it: it was his show."

Mr. Begin wanted to have signings in all three countries: the treaty here, the Hebrew version in Jerusalem and the Arabic version in Egypt. Mr. Sadat has continued to resist this suggestion.

Mr. Carter will meet at 10 a.m. Monday with Mr. Sadat at the White House. At 11 a.m. he will meet with Mr. Begin. The three

leaders and their wives will then lunch together before the signing of the treaty, which officials said would be just the English-language version.

About 1,200 guests, including all 535 members of the Senate and House, have been invited to the ceremony. Although regarded by many as an historic treaty, it represents only a beginning on the broader matter of a comprehensive peace for the Middle East.

On Monday evening, an ecumenical prayer service will precede a lavish state dinner that is to be held in a huge tent on the South Lawn of the White House. Because of the tent, the treaty signing had to be planned for the North Lawn, which is near Lafayette Park, scene of many protest demonstrations.

In fact, the Park Service has refused a request from the Organization of Arab Students, which disapproves of Egypt's signing of the treaty, for a permit to demonstrate near the White House. The group has said that it will challenge this refusal in court. They have won a

permit to demonstrate farther away from the signing site. It was understood that the group is the only one so far to seek a permit to demonstrate.

House Speaker Thomas O'Neill, D-Mass., meanwhile, said today that Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin will address members of the House and Senate on Tuesday morning. The Egyptian leader will appear at a House reception at 10 a.m. while the Israeli prime minister will meet with Senate members. At 11 a.m., they will change places.

Diplomatic sources in Peking said that some Chinese dancing with foreigners at an International Club dance on Saturday were asked to leave by Chinese officials. The Peking Daily referred on Sunday to people committing crimes "under the cover of entertainments" and said that some rejects from society have been selling state secrets.

Some Western correspondents in Peking have recently reported Chinese casualty figures and other information about the invasion of Vietnam purportedly obtained from official Chinese sources. A correspondent said that what he took to be Chinese security men in cars followed him when he took a

Chinese dinner guest home recently. Other diplomats and some Chinese-speaking foreigners who recently visited China reported, however, that Chinese were still eager to engage in looting, if general discussions of China's economic and political problems.

Travelers said that wall posters had been washed off walls along Shanghai's waterfront and along Peking's busy shopping avenue, Wanfujing Street, but remained in other places such as the famous Democracy Wall along Peking's Avenue of Eternal Peace.

Deng Criticism
Diplomatic sources in Peking also said that they had unconfirmed reports of a speech by Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping (Teng Hsiao-ping) last week in which he expressed concern over increasing contacts between Chinese and foreigners and over wall posters that attack official government policies.

One source said that Mr. Deng reportedly criticized posters that asked President Carter's help in improving China's human-rights situation.

In another sign of reaction against the pro-Western interests of several young intellectuals in the wall-poster movement, the official China Youth News rebuked youths who adopt "the corrupt and decayed side of the capitalist society."

A dispatch by the Chinese news agency said that the youth publication printed a cartoon showing a veteran worker holding up a copy of "The World's Advanced Technology" to a loon-haired young man and young woman wearing bell-bottom trousers and carrying magazines called "Foreign Fashions" and "Foreign Hair Styles."

"Young people, this is what you should learn," the cartoon caption read.

for the Sacramento Union in California.

South Africa made large cash payments to prominent labor leaders in the United States early in 1977 to persuade them not to take part in a weeklong shipping blockade of South Africa organized by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

In addition, The New York Times has learned independently that about 50 members of Congress or members of congressional staffs have made trips to South Africa that were subsidized by the South African government.

Although documentation of Mr. Rhodie's assertions is being withheld, the record of the Clark-Jepsen campaign disclosed a pattern of involvement by South Africans or people strongly supportive of South Africa.

Last spring, just before the primary election in Iowa, a South African diplomat, Jan van Rooyen, visited the state capital, Des Moines, at the invitation of a conservative Republican state senator, Stephen Bisenius. In the course of the visit, Mr. van Rooyen told a group of Iowans that he did not know "why Senator Clark finds South Africa such a fine platform, rather than dealing with the real problems this state might have."

The statement brought a quick reaction from the State Department. David Newsom, undersecretary of state for political affairs, summoned the South African charge d'affaires and delivered an oral protest against Mr. van Rooyen's actions.

According to sources familiar with the case, the State Department also sent a confidential cable to South Africa protesting the fact that Mr. van Rooyen had injected himself into the U.S. electoral process and complaining that he "had made disparaging remarks about Sen. Clark."

The following summer, Mr. Bisenius was the only Iowan to attend a large convention in Houston sponsored by the South African Foreign Trade Organization. The

South African businessman had also attended the convention, along with several representatives of Sydey S. Baroo & Co., Inc., a New York public-relations concern that represents South Africa in the United States.

He said that he was invariably greeted at the convention with the observation, "We don't get along with one of our senators." He said that the desire to have Sen. Clark replaced by someone more sympathetic to South Africa's point of view was often expressed. He added that he had urged the South Africans to refrain from becoming involved in the campaign, and said he felt certain that they did refrain from doing so.

Business Trip
Shortly after the Houston conference, Mr. Bisenius made a visit to South Africa that he described as a business trip, for which he said he paid his own expenses. The purpose of the trip, he said, was to see the South African labor force at work and to observe the South African coal-gasification process.

He said that he had not seen Mr. McGoff since the Houston conference, but that he had talked often to officials at the South African Embassy in Washington and at the South African Consulate in Chicago. He said the conversation always dealt with trade matters.

Mr. McGoff was not available for comment yesterday, but he has denied that he received money from South Africa to help him purchase newspapers.

He offered to buy the financially troubled Washington Star in 1974 for about \$26 million. \$11.5 million of it in cash, but was not successful. He later paid \$8 million for the Sacramento Union and some other small newspapers in California.

Mr. McGoff is also a partner with Mr. Rhodie, Cornelius Mulder, himself a former South African information minister, Van Zyl Alberts and L.E.S. de Villiers in the ownership of a farm in the Eastern Transvaal. Mr. de Villiers, who was formerly with the Ministry of Information, is now vice chairman of the Sydney S. Baroo concern in New York and president of Sydney S. Baroo South Africa, where the company also acts as South Africa's advertising-sales representative for The New York Times, among others.

Jobs March in Paris
Planned By Workers
PARIS, March 22 (Reuters) — Thousands of workers from France's industrial areas are expected to converge on Paris tomorrow for a march to protest unemployment and the continuing economic crisis.

Automobile traffic is expected to come to a standstill in Paris as of 3 p.m. as the demonstrators are to march through the center of the city.

Steelworkers and miners from the north, east and center of the country will arrive by bus and train. The demonstration was organized by the Communist-led General Confederation of Labor and has the support of the Communist and Socialist parties.

The South African operation in France was interrupted last year when investigations started in Pretoria about misuse of Information Ministry funds.

Mr. Abramson and Mr. Pegg liquidated their French holdings, and the Nouvelle Societe de la Presse was liquidated in December with a \$1-million debt, the Canard Enchaîné said.

Charges Planned
If he has obtained a French passport, South Africa will have additional difficulty in obtaining his extradition from France. Officials in Pretoria have said that Mr. Rhodie will be sought to face charges of fraud.

Mr. Rhodie claims to have tape recordings of his conversations proving that the South African government approved payments to influential people in the United States and Western Europe and for covert acquisitions of Western media in a campaign to obtain support for the Pretoria regime and to counter criticism of apartheid.

In France, Mr. Rhodie provided South African funds in 1977 to buy a controlling interest in a small publishing firm, the Nouvelle Societe de la Presse, according to a report in the Canard Enchaîné, a Paris satirical weekly. It said that the Paris deal was handled by two South Africans, David Abramson and Stuart Pegg, who previously set up similar operations in Britain.

Sen. Jepsen Rejects South African's Allegations

NEW YORK, March 22 (NYT) — The documents and recordings that former South African Information Ministry official Eschel Rhodie claims to be holding, and which he says document South Africa's secret multimillion-dollar campaign to influence lawmakers, journalists and news outlets around the world, were summarized for news organizations that sought to obtain access to the materials.

Mr. Rhodie, who has been in hiding in Europe, has said that his country interfered in the electoral process in the United States last year with the aim of defeating Sen. Dick Clark, a liberal Iowa Democrat.

Sen. Clark was defeated last November by a conservative Republican, Roger Jepsen. Sen. Clark, as chairman of the Foreign Relations Subcommittee on African Affairs, was a harsh critic of South Africa's racial policies and had urged economic sanctions against that country.

Among the other assertions that Mr. Rhodie's material is said to include were the following:

South Africa was a major financial backer of Mr. Jepsen. However, public records in the United States show no financial contribution from South African government sources, and Sen. Jepsen said last night that the allegation was "so completely ridiculous and totally false, I don't want to dignify it with any big response."

Speaking of Mr. Rhodie, he said, "He is just some kook running around the world with some supposed tape recordings for sale for \$200,000." He added that he had "every reason to believe that there was absolutely no money put into my campaign from South Africa."

South Africa supplied a substantial share of the capital that enabled a newspaper publisher, John McGoff, to make an unsuccessful attempt to buy the Washington Star in 1975 and a successful one

in 1977 in London, they tried to take over Morgan Grampian, a British publishing firm with dozens of trade magazines reaching managers and professional people.

According to British press reports, Morgan Grampian apparently was intended to become the base for an international propaganda network including publications in France, Outhid for Morgan Grampian, the South African businessmen tried to acquire the Investors' Review and the Investors' Chronicle.

Tourist Magazines
In France, the South Africans, working through the Nouvelle Societe de la Presse and advised by Christopher Dole, former chairman of Penguin Books in Britain, bought control of the firm that publishes the Gault et Millau guidebooks. Initially, the Nouvelle Societe de la Presse concentrated on operating a half-dozen magazines, most of them tourist publications, which could carry articles presenting South Africa in a favorable light.

The South Africans' ultimate intention here apparently was to start publishing political magazines. Discussions were held with the head of a youth movement supporting President Valery Giscard d'Estaing about founding a magazine for the movement, but the talks came to nothing, the Canard Enchaîné reported.

All the French participants in the Paris deals denied any knowledge of their associates' South African connections.

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In Peking, Shanghai

China Limits Citizens In Pro-West Activity

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, March 22 (WP) — Chinese leaders have begun to restrict the pro-Western democracy movement in Peking and Shanghai as reports circulate of important high-level meetings in the Chinese capital.

Recent travelers to Peking and Shanghai report that dozens of wall posters have been pulled down in China's two largest cities. Diplomatic sources said that Shanghai police announced on March 6 that posters could be placed only in designated areas.

One poster last week attacked the order as "suppression of democracy."

The official Chinese press recently has defended the constitutional right of citizens to put up wall posters, but it warned against protests that go too far. There have been several small demonstrations recently in Chinese cities by workers and peasants protesting past official discrimination, and some protests have resulted in violence.

Ejected From Club
Diplomatic sources in Peking said that some Chinese dancing with foreigners at an International Club dance on Saturday were asked to leave by Chinese officials. The Peking Daily referred on Sunday to people committing crimes "under the cover of entertainments" and said that some rejects from society have been selling state secrets.

Some Western correspondents in Peking have recently reported Chinese casualty figures and other information about the invasion of Vietnam purportedly obtained from official Chinese sources. A correspondent said that what he took to be Chinese security men in cars followed him when he took a

Chinese dinner guest home recently. Other diplomats and some Chinese-speaking foreigners who recently visited China reported, however, that Chinese were still eager to engage in looting, if general discussions of China's economic and political problems.

Travelers said that wall posters had been washed off walls along Shanghai's waterfront and along Peking's busy shopping avenue, Wanfujing Street, but remained in other places such as the famous Democracy Wall along Peking's Avenue of Eternal Peace.

Deng Criticism
Diplomatic sources in Peking also said that they had unconfirmed reports of a speech by Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping (Teng Hsiao-ping) last week in which he expressed concern over increasing contacts between Chinese and foreigners and over wall posters that attack official government policies.

One source said that Mr. Deng reportedly criticized posters that asked President Carter's help in improving China's human-rights situation.

In another sign of reaction against the pro-Western interests of several young intellectuals in the wall-poster movement, the official China Youth News rebuked youths who adopt "the corrupt and decayed side of the capitalist society."

A dispatch by the Chinese news agency said that the youth publication printed a cartoon showing a veteran worker holding up a copy of "The World's Advanced Technology" to a loon-haired young man and young woman wearing bell-bottom trousers and carrying magazines called "Foreign Fashions" and "Foreign Hair Styles."

"Young people, this is what you should learn," the cartoon caption read.

In the last several months, the Chinese government that took over after the death of Mao in late 1976 has allowed a limited revival of Western dancing and music and imported some Western movies, including the recently released "Conquero." The relaxation was a reaction to Mao-era restraints on Western influences, including needed Western technology. But some leaders apparently now worry that the pendulum may have swung back too far.

Diplomatic sources and foreign visitors to Peking who have met with prominent Chinese say that important discussions are going on concerning the future of the rapid economic and social reforms of the last several months. Some leaders also are reportedly discussing how far to go in dismantling the personality cult that surrounded Mao.

One Chinese with close ties to the leadership told a Western visitor that the Communist Party hierarchy was "very seriously considering" a direct attack on Mao and Mao's efforts in the last years of his life to purge Mr. Deng and other veteran party leaders. Until now, the official press has mostly blamed the purges on Mao's wife, Jiang Qing (Chiang Ching) and on Mao's one-time heir apparent, Defense Minister Lin Biao (Lio Piao).

Criticism of Hua
A direct attack on Mao would open up other sensitive political issues that might distract the Peking leadership from its effort to revive the economy. The present party chairman, Hua Guofeng (Hua Kuo-feng), 57, was personally selected by Mao, for example. Some veterans in the current leadership are thought to be critical of Mr. Hua's relative youth and limited experience in Peking after a career spent mostly in Mao's home province, Hunan.

Some analysts argue that recent official criticism of mistakes in the text of the fifth volume of Mao's selected works, including a failure to refer to Hua's Guofeng (Hua Kuo-feng), 57, was personally selected by Mao, for example. Some veterans in the current leadership are thought to be critical of Mr. Hua's relative youth and limited experience in Peking after a career spent mostly in Mao's home province, Hunan.

Some diplomats say that they expect China's parliament, the National People's Congress, to convene this year to adopt a new economic plan and perhaps again reshuffle the leadership.

Hanoi Admits Heavy Losses in War With China
HONG KONG, March 22 (Reuters) — Vietnam admitted today for the first time that it had suffered "many difficulties and losses" in China's offensive last month.

The admission was made in the official Vietnamese daily Nhan Dan, which said that Peking had deployed 600,000 regular troops during the monthlong war.

"The reactionaries have brought us many difficulties and losses. Our 19 border districts have been destroyed. Many families have been massacred, and other families have lost members," it said. The newspaper gave no casualty figures for the Vietnamese, although it has said that Vietnam's armed forces put out of action more than 60,000 Chinese troops.

Nhan Dan said that the Chinese thrust into Vietnam was aimed at provoking a conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union. The newspaper also accused China of trying to strangle Vietnam economically.

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Byrd, Republicans Criticize Loan Inquiry

Carter Investigator Says Power Adequate

By Frank Lynn
NEW YORK, March 22 (NYT) — In the face of skepticism over the extent of his authority, Paul Curran declared yesterday that he was confident he had sufficient power to investigate loans of \$7 million to President Carter's family peanut business during his presidential campaign.

"I'm thoroughly satisfied that I have the power, support and authority I need to do the job and I intend to do it," Mr. Curran said. He was appointed a Justice Department special counsel on Tuesday by Attorney General Griffin Bell.

A Republican, Mr. Curran was selected by the Democratic Carter administration in an apparent effort to give a nonpartisan tint to the investigation of the loans by the National Bank of Georgia of Atlanta, which was then headed by Bert Lance, the president's friend who served as director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Not Concerned
In Washington on Tuesday, Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., joined Republicans in criticizing the decision to give Mr. Curran the title of special counsel.

Mr. Curran said that he was not concerned about the distinction. "My powers are the same no matter what the title," he said. He added that he had operated under the same rules as a U.S. prosecutor in Manhattan and had not been handicapped in investigations.

He said that the newly enacted Ethics in Government Act, which gives Congress the authority to compel the Justice Department to appoint a special prosecutor to investigate official corruption, did not apply to the current investigation.

GAO Says 2 U.S. Agencies Impeded A-Fuel Inquiry

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, March 22 (NYT) — The General Accounting Office has accused the Justice Department and the CIA of blocking the access of congressional investigators to intelligence files about missing atomic fuel without the authority of law.

The charge was made by Elmer Staats, who as the comptroller general of the United States is head of the GAO, in a letter to Rep. John Dingell, D-Mich. The letter discussed the refusal of the two agencies to allow an examination of classified material in their files about a large amount of highly enriched uranium discovered missing almost 15 years ago.

During the last two years, documents have inadvertently been made public that show that the CIA officials and others were convinced that the material — enough to make up to 10 nuclear bombs — somehow had been obtained in the 1960s by Israel.

Mr. Staats' statement about the withholding of information was intended to explain the incomplete nature of a classified report on the missing uranium that the GAO submitted to Rep. Dingell at his request. It was the first time the GAO had requested the information from the CIA.

found to be missing from a Pennsylvania nuclear plant, raised fundamental questions about the performance of the FBI, CIA and other agencies in attempting to determine whether the material was stolen.

In 1965 it was discovered that approximately 200 pounds of highly enriched uranium was missing from a nuclear facility in Apollo, Pa.

Pipes Suspected

For many years after the discovery, officials insisted that there was no evidence that the material had been stolen and that it almost certainly had been lost in the pipes of the processing machines at the plant. Investigations at the time were never conclusive.

As a result of continuing investigations, Rep. Dingell asked the GAO to examine what had happened to the missing uranium. Late last year the GAO submitted a classified report to Rep. Dingell entitled: "Nuclear Diversion in the U.S.: 13 Years of Contradiction and Confusion."

But Mr. Staats told Rep. Dingell that the congressional auditors had been unable to make an effective investigation because the CIA and FBI had refused to allow them to examine classified documents concerning the possible theft.

The comptroller general said that, while the action of the agencies was without legal authority, the GAO did not have the power to force compliance with its requests. "We do not have the legal authority to subpoena records of the executive branch agencies," he informed Rep. Dingell, noting that a bill providing such power was pending in Congress.

Vandals Blamed In Collapse of Inflatable Dam

WHEAT RIDGE, Colo., March 22 (UPI) — The collapse of an inflatable dam during the weekend, forcing the temporary evacuation of about 2,000 homes, was caused by vandals who slashed three holes in the rubberized fabric, according to investigators.

Virgil Hill, president of Consolidated Mutual Co., which operates the Maple Grove Reservoir in Lakewood, said that the holes were found at both ends of the reservoir's 30-foot dam and apparently were made by someone standing in the spillway below the dam.

Mr. Hill said that the investigation is being carried out by state engineers, local police, insurance companies and a representative of the company that markets the dam. "They have all agreed that it was caused by a sharp instrument," Mr. Hill said. "Somebody's got to be sick to endanger people's lives and to damage property to that extent."

The cost of the damage has not been determined. Some basements and lawns were flooded and some driveways were washed out.



Dr. Warren Zapol explains techniques he used.

U.S. Specialist Races to Moscow, Saves Life of Woman in a Coma

MOSCOW, March 22 (UPI) — "She just looked up at me and smiled," the doctor said. At that moment, Dr. Warren Zapol of Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston knew that his race across the Atlantic to try to save the life of a young Soviet woman had not been in vain.

Dr. Zapol had no ticket and no visa when he took a flight on five hours' notice from New York — only a plea to help a 28-year-old woman dying of a blood infection.

He declined to identify the patient. But Western sources said that she was the daughter of Dr. Vladimir Burakovsky, director of the Bakulev Institute of Cardiovascular Surgery in Moscow.

It usually takes 10 days to two weeks to get a visa to the Soviet Union, but Dr. Zapol did not get his until after he had arrived to take over the case.

Dr. Zapol, the director of Massachusetts General Hospital's center for research of adult respiratory failure, said that when he arrived the patient had only about a 10-percent chance of survival.

"She was lucky," Dr. Zapol said. "Most people die with this disease — in any country."

Rule on N.Y. Law

U.S. Court Upholds Jobless Pay for Strikers

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, March 22 (UPI) — The Supreme Court ruled 6 to 3 yesterday that the states are free to pay strikers unemployment compensation, which is financed largely by their employers.

The justices upheld a New York state law under which strikers, after an eight-week waiting period, can collect benefits. Rhode Island is the only state with a similar statute. According to a Labor Department specialist, however, 32 states pay benefits to workers who are involuntarily idled by a strike and who are actively seeking full-time jobs elsewhere.

The key issue in the case was whether Congress, in enacting the National Labor Relations Act in 1935, the year in which the New York law was adopted, implicitly intended to prohibit unemployment compensation for strikers.

The 2d U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, upholding the New York law, found in 1977 that Congress had no such intent. The 1st U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals did find such an intent and invalidated the Rhode Island law.

1971 Strike

The test of the New York law arose from a 1971 nationwide strike against the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. by the Communications Workers of America (AFL-CIO), which represents about 70 percent of the nonmanagement employees of the Bell System and its affiliates.

For most AT&T workers, the strike lasted only a week. In New York state, however, the 38,000 members employed by the Bell System remained on strike for seven months.

During the five months after the eight-week waiting period, about 33,000 of the strikers collected benefits at an average rate of \$75 a week each, a total of more than \$49 million, although the National Labor Relations Board held that they were striking illegally.

The New York Telephone Co. sued. A federal judge, saying that the law may substantially affect the willingness of workers to strike and the duration of their walkout, ruled for the employer in 1977 but was reversed later that year.

In the Supreme Court, the company complained that unemployment benefits can be used "as a strike weapon to complement or replace the unions' own strike funds."

But New York state argued that the long strike had benefited the company by reducing its net spending for wages by \$86 million. Moreover, the contract that resulted was almost identical to the company's original proposal, the state said. Finally, it pointed out, strikes in New York are shorter on the average than elsewhere.

Justice John Stevens announced the ruling of the Supreme Court. His opinion, joined by two justices, Byron White and William Rehnquist, said that Congress did not intend to preempt a state's power to pay unemployment compensation to strikers.

In separate opinions, Justices William Brennan Jr. and Harry Blackmun, who was joined by Justice

Thurgood Marshall, agreed with the result, completing the six-member majority.

Justice Lewis Powell Jr. wrote a dissenting opinion in which he said that the decision "substantially alters" in New York "the balance of advantage between management and labor prescribed by the National Labor Relations Act." Chief Justice Warren Burger and Justice Potter Stewart signed his opinion.

Hiring of Ex-Heroin Addicts

WASHINGTON, March 22 (NYT) — The Supreme Court ruled yesterday that the New York City Transit Authority's refusal to hire former heroin addicts who are enrolled in methadone maintenance programs neither violates the former addicts' constitutional rights nor constitutes illegal discrimination on the basis of race.

The 6-3 decision reverses a ruling of the U.S. Court of Appeals in New York, which held that the exclusion of methadone patients was not rationally related to the authority's need for safe and reliable workers.

The class-action challenge to the policy had been brought by two former Transit Authority employees who were fired when their supervisors learned that they were on methadone maintenance and by two methadone patients who were denied employment.

The plaintiffs argued that methadone users could be as stable as other employees, and that the exclusionary policy placed a discriminatory burden on blacks and Puerto Ricans. They said that almost two-thirds of the city's methadone patients were black or Puerto Rican.

Sri Lanka Aide in Oslo

OSLO, March 22 (Reuters) — A.C.S. Hameed, Sri Lanka's foreign minister, arrived today for a four-day official visit.

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**Blast in Gettysburg
Damages Monument**
GETTYSBURG, Pa., March 22 (UPI) — A truck carrying flammable phosphorus burst into flames today, damaging a battlefield monument and a nearby house, authorities said.
About 60 persons were treated for smoke and gas inhalation at a hospital and released. The truck was carrying 89 drums of the chemical.

Spelling Out the Treaty

The Israeli Knesset has overwhelmingly endorsed the Israeli-Egyptian treaty (although some members voted without enthusiasm and the minority was vociferously opposed) and President Carter has called the action a "voice for peace." It undoubtedly is, but during the legislative process the treaty was spelled out. And that could be an obstacle to real peace.

For the object of the treaty was to reconcile, or at least appear to reconcile, two opposed major points of view. The Arabs—the "moderate" Arabs, at least, because the radicals, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, sought to end Israel as a state—wanted a return to pre-1967 frontiers, including a return of Old Jerusalem to Arab rule, and an independent Palestinian state. The Israelis wanted to retain Jerusalem and parts of the six-day war conquests and refused to have the Palestinians as sovereign neighbors. Many Israelis wanted all of historic Palestine—the Talmudic Israel, Judea and Samaria—as fixed parts of their state.

This division did not affect Egypt to the degree that it concerned other Arab states, since most of the territory it wanted to recover—the Sinai—was important chiefly for strategic or petroleum reasons. And the Israelis were willing to concede the Sinai, although they had and still have doubts about the best solution for the oil wells.

But while Egypt's President Sadat was ready to break the Arab front by a treaty with Israel, he could not offend his supporters among the Arab states too much; he had to take the Palestinians into account, even

though his direct interest in the territory they inhabited was confined to the Gaza Strip. So, with Mr. Carter's diplomatic intercession, the idea of Palestinian "autonomy" in the Gaza Strip and on the West Bank was adumbrated in the treaty.

This could be regarded by the Arabs as a step toward independence. Or it could be regarded by the Israelis as a final concession. But Egypt's Premier, Mustapha Khalil, stated the Arab view of the potentials of the treaty explicitly, and Israel's Prime Minister Begin responded with a strong assertion of the Israeli view. The one hoped for a return to old boundaries and an Arab Jerusalem, plus Palestinian independence. The other denied that these developments could take place within the treaty.

So by being specific, both parties to the treaty have left wide gaps in it. And the hope for real peace lies in what can actually be done in the Middle East to reduce this gap and to convince Israel and its Arab neighbors that there is room for change. A withdrawal of Egypt from the Arab front would leave that front without much military strength to achieve the kind of victory sought in 1948, 1967 and 1973. But it would not remove—indeed, it enhances—the possibilities of intensified guerrilla warfare, that would turn the occupied lands, as a Saudi Arabian newspaper urges, "into a blazing inferno for the enemy." Therefore, what has been a "voice for peace" must turn into action for peace if the Israeli-Egyptian treaty is to have concrete meaning.

Is Chile Ready for U.S. Aid?

The House Foreign Affairs Committee is being asked by its Latin America subcommittee to do a small but mischievous thing. It centers on a new administration military aid program meant to train small numbers of officers in the ways and values of arms control and international peacekeeping. Chile, Brazil and Argentina, who have been cut off from access to U.S. military aid, would not ordinarily be eligible for this program, but the subcommittee would like to invite them in.

The main argument for opening the door is that the program, rather than simply reinforcing traditional national-security methods and objectives, would draw participants into programs of particular value for international cooperation. It is argued that there is a special reason to draw military governments into such programs, since they might not otherwise have much interest in arms control or peacekeeping. The proposal also appeals to those who believe that Chile, in particular, ought to be rewarded for its passage out of a prolonged period of especially brutal repression. Indeed, an undeniable measure of relaxation is evident there.

Nonetheless, we find the case for the new program flabby and, not merely because it asks a peripheral activity to influence politics at the core. The longtime U.S. association—some would call it romance—with the Latin

military has simply not had enough of a payoff in terms of either growth of political institutions or economic development to justify extending it into a new realm. Moreover, the regimes in Chile, Argentina and Brazil, each in its fashion, have deplorable human rights records. They should not be offered the small symbolic cleansing they might gain, or claim, from this program.

Brazil, large and proud, is certain to be wary anyway of any U.S. program that has the look of aid, if only to avoid what it considers the indignity of being made the subject of the human rights report that the State Department files annually on each aid recipient. Whether Argentina's military government would want to take part in the program is questionable.

Chile presumably is ready but, as always in its case, special considerations apply. The Pinochet regime, having physically destroyed its opposition, is softening at least in style. It deserves and has received some public recognition for this turn—in international human rights reports and in stories in the foreign press. But Chile is nowhere near regaining the functioning orderly democracy it enjoyed before the Allende regime lost control and the military took over. That is the main reason the United States should not offer it a role in the new program.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Happy Anniversary ERA

In some ways, yesterday's anniversary—the original deadline for ratification—marks a defeat for the Equal Rights Amendment. Seven years after Congress proposed it, the ERA still lacks approval in three of the necessary 38 states. Now the amendment battle moves into an unprecedented extension period. Even if three more states endorse it before the new deadline in June, 1982, challenges to the validity of the extension as well as recisions of past endorsements could prevent the amendment's adoption.

But the defeat is not total. Although we continue to believe that the amendment would help women—and men in some cases—achieve equality before the law, that cause rushes ahead even without the ERA. Some states, inspired by the federal amendment, have passed their own versions. Women are moving into the top ranks of corporate management; they are increasingly achieving equality in the job market, the divorce court, the family. Progress will not be undone because 15 state legislatures have so far said no to the ERA.

And although we regret the delay, it is not without purpose. The nation, in its caution

about this amendment, is demonstrating a more general reluctance to amend the Constitution—which is what its framers intended. The difficulty of the amendment process explains much of the Constitution's vitality and the endurance of its many valuable protections. It explains why the document has stood the test of two centuries with only 26 amendments. This constitutional conservatism has blocked not only the path of the ERA. It protects us now against the misguided idea of amending the Constitution to require a balanced federal budget. It stands against the even worse idea of calling a constitutional convention to propose such an amendment. A balanced budget amendment would make the Constitution dangerously inflexible. A convention would open a Pandora's box of uncertainty and confusion and threaten adoption of other undesirable changes.

Delay for the Equal Rights Amendment has become in effect the price that had to be paid for not tampering recklessly with other freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution. In that sense, at least, today's anniversary can also be a moment of satisfaction.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
March 23, 1904

NEW YORK — The New York Globe commented in an editorial: "When the time comes for negotiating peace between Russia and Japan, it is probable there will be a period of tension. The settlement is likely to be decisive concerning the Far East for many years to come, and all the Powers concerned about the Far East will seek to exert special influence. But while Japan and Russia continue to dominate the stage with their armies, while hostilities are in active progress, we may anticipate that the Powers will be nothing more than anxiously interested onlookers."

Fifty Years Ago
March 23, 1929

PARIS — With Marshal Foch's death, many anecdotes are being recounted from his career. Discussing deployments on the eve of the Great War he said that: "The British should send four men to the Continent at the start of hostilities. I shall do my best to see they get killed. I will be content then, knowing that thereby Great Britain will rise as one man and come in with us." And his famous reply when asked for a report during an especially critical German onslaught was: "My center is giving way. My right flank is falling back. Situation excellent. Now I attack."



Communism: End of Illusions?

By William Pfaff

PARIS — China's attack upon Vietnam, following Vietnam's peremptory invasion of Cambodia, following Cambodia's repression inside Cambodia, ought to have ended some illusions.

Until now, China and Vietnam have provided just about the last recourse for those who want to take a positive view of Communism. And in Western Europe as well as the United States, a paired controversy has been provoked on the political left. But very little is likely, finally, to be changed. People see in the political character and accomplishments of other countries what they need to see. They need to believe that an alternative really exists to that country, and the political system, with which one is constrained to live—the compromised land of one's parents, the compromised land of self. Facts have fairly little to do with it.

Reform

There is in this, as well, the need to believe in reform, redemption. Since the Enlightenment, the old Western belief in the possibility of a community of justice has become secularized. Before, it was understood that the perfected society could come only at God's will and through the fulfillment of God's plan. It was not in the power of man to arrange. In modern times, people have concluded that if a perfect society is to be made, they will have to make it themselves. This has been an absolutely fundamental change in the way we look at things. It has been a source of the great reforming energy of modern society but also a motive for the violence and terrorism of those who conclude that people must be forced to be free and virtuous.

The modern history of Russian Communism has, of course, been a savagely instructive case. What began in hope ended in the Moscow trials, the purges, the Nazi-Soviet pact, Gulag, Budapest 1956, Prague 1968. With Stalin dead, and the Soviet Union discredited as a society of reform, the Communism of Mao Tse-tung and Ho Chi Minh assumed the function of *beau ideal* for a new generation of European and U.S. idealists.

Merit Respect

The Chinese and Vietnamese Communists assuredly did things to merit respect, but these were real features in what was, for foreign admirers, an otherwise largely imaginary landscape. There was reluctance to concede that Vietnam and China, too, were societies of national ambition, national aggrandizement—and of power-seeking and ambitious men, prepared to oppress their critics, subjugate neighboring societies, sink minority cultures and interests.

For some foreigners, Vietnam and China were too often countries that existed mostly in their heads. Since they were imaginary countries, they were preserved from the

corrosions of existence, the wear of life. Faith in them could remain; they could stubbornly be believed societies of justice, warm human cooperation, mutual support, simple honesty, truth-telling. At least until recent months.

In fact, Communist doctrine provided for China and Vietnam a means of national mobilization. First an elite was mobilized by the force of a system of ideas which declared that Western imperialism and capitalism were condemned in the dialectical march of history. The process inevitably would end with imperialism dead. An oppressed peasantry would have the final victory. Mao Tse-tung's great ideological innovation was, of course, to turn a doctrine whose original message had been that the urban factory proletariat would reform the world into one which assigned that role to Asia's peasantry. His good luck was that he acted at a time when his movement faced the Japanese invasion and could benefit from China's outraged nationalism. Similarly, the Vietnamese Communists made themselves into the one effective force resisting the return of French colonial power to Indochina after World War II, and later against the U.S. intervention in Indochina.

Effective Response

Communism provided for both China and Vietnam a means for interpreting their own time of troubles, and for finding an effective response. The Marxism which was learned in Paris and Moscow by earnest young Chinese and Vietnamese students and workers during the 1920s and 1930s was turned into something *nationally* useful, different from what it had been before, just as the Russians themselves had turned Marxism into a bleak and repressive national movement, and the foreign Communist parties—and the Communist International—into instruments of Soviet foreign policy.

While both China and Vietnam today still profess to possess an international ideology, their conduct, as they have repeatedly demonstrated, is finally determined by national interest and advantage. Both societies have in any case always possessed a powerful conviction that they are peoples, civilizations, apart—and in the Chinese case at least, of also being exemplary, the central kingdom in the world. China has always dealt with other neighboring societies as tributaries, or as barbarian forces, whose threats had to be turned against one another. Thus China's anxiety to "teach a lesson" to Vietnam, which is to say, to subordinate it and obtain acknowledgment of its subordinate position. Thus also China's cultivation of a U.S. alliance and steady effort to provoke Soviet-U.S. hostility and conflict. What better policy than to cause one foreign devil to fight the other foreign devil?

Not Alone

In one of his cartoons (THT, March 5), Mr. Auh shows a Chinese hanging his head against a stone wall in Vietnam while a bandaged Uncle Sam looks on and says, "I know the feeling."

An excellent cartoon, but why is Uncle Sam standing alone? Doesn't he deserve the company of a French soldier with one arm in a sling? W.R. MILLER, Vevey, Switzerland.

Rights in Iran

Can somebody explain why the defenders of human rights have not

raised their voices about the recent executions—after brief "trial" by a secret "Islamic court"—of numbers of Iranian army officers and government officials, whose only crime seems to be that they carried out their duties under the shah?

Did these persons forfeit their human rights—in particular their right to a proper trial before suffering the extreme penalty—because the world needs (or thinks it needs) Iranian oil?

GEORGE FFENNELL, Estepoma, Spain.

A 'Nonprosecutor' For Peanut Probe

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — As predicted, Charles Kirbo's appointment at the Carter Department of Political Justice has found an amiable Republican to be special nonprosecutor in the Carter warehouse scandal.

Paul Curran — Bert Lance's look-alike — was the perfect cover-up choice because he is (a) a card-carrying Republican, son of Tom Curran, the late Manhattan Republican leader; (b) a former prosecutor hailed for his "courage not to indict"; and (c) so eager for the job that he grabbed the offer on terms of subservience to Carter officials that any respectable special prosecutor would have scorned.

At his press debut, he proved himself unqualified as a serious prosecutor when he adopted the Carter "containment theory" at the start, calling the case "a fairly narrow area involving a reasonably narrow set of facts." That is exactly what the Carter men want: a Republican face wearing blinders.

No Power

The cosmetic counsel will have as his staff the same crew from the Carter Justice Department that spent five months (from August until February) failing to "follow the tangent" into the Carter warehouse dishonesty. He will have no power to indict anyone without the approval of the Carter administration, and no power to immunize a witness who wants to save himself by incriminating a higher-up.

Working in his "narrow area," nonprosecutor Curran will not be able to investigate why IRS auditors in Atlanta okayed a phony 1974 return; he will not run Federal Election Commission staffers before a Washington grand jury to discover the real reasons for the year-long delay in his Carter report; he will not ask how much the Libyans offered Billy to lift the embargo on their C-130s; most important, if Lance or Billy Carter wants to make a deal to avert jail by turning state's evidence against the owner of a money laundry, the special nonprosecutor is powerless to follow the trail of corruption on high.

Forfeit

Instead, the "narrow" case, confined to "technical" violations, will be under the complete control of Criminal Division Chief Philip Heymann, the man who dawdled for five months after Billy Carter took the Fifth Amendment before authorizing a "preliminary" FBI probe, which itself neglected to interview key witnesses.

Heymann forfeited all claim to impartiality at the conference that paraded the captive Republican front man. Asked why the attorney general had not obeyed the law set down in the Ethics in Government Act — putting the power of appointment of a special prosecutor in the courts — Heymann asserted there was "no legal power of the attorney general to go to court; . . . no legal power of the court to appoint a special prosecutor. . . . It is forbidden, not legally possible."

It may be that a legal argument could be advanced to help the attorney general avoid the requirement of obeying the special-prosecutor law. But for Heymann to posit that obeying the act would be illegal — "forbidden" — shows the degree to which political loyalty has warped his legal judgment; and this is the man who will have the special nonprosecutor under his thumb. One hopes that an aroused Senate will challenge this affront to the system in court; if not, the precedent set by President Carter will make a mockery of the Watergate reforms.

This is the time that tries men's single standards. I spoke to Archibald Cox this week, to see if he would denounce the debasement of the special prosecutor's independent moral status. Heymann is a protégé of his, and Cox remained silent, putting friendship before conscience — the same mistake made by the men he started on the way to jail.

The cover-up is in full swing on another front: You will recall how, only last month, Billy Carter was a loose cannon, spilling information to reporters, scheduled to appear on "Face the Nation" on Feb. 11. Suddenly, for some unknown reason, everything changed. Using an unlisted phone number known to the White House, Billy's lawyer called CBS producer Mary Yates at home and canceled; Billy was checked into a hospital, and when his doctor refused to attest to the seriousness of his illness, the man over whom the president claims "no control" was sent to the naval alcoholism facility supposedly just for government employees and their dependents. And naval guard, he has become as communicative as Dita Beard.

Out of Reach

We now learn from The Washington Post that on March 1, Charles Kirbo, as trustee for Jimmy Carter, paid Billy Carter \$2,000 and more for 157 acres of land that Billy had bought three years before for \$610 an acre. Inflation under Carter has been rough, but not that rough: Billy Carter came out \$218,770 ahead, and soon became quite docile. Die-hard cover-upers will explain that the deal was long in the making, well worth the price, and all that I call it "hush money."

Will the special nonprosecutor get testimony under oath from Kirbo that the payoff to Billy was made without the knowledge of President Carter, as the blind trust demanded? How was it financed? Will Billy and his brother-partner, and White House counsel Lipschutz, and media adviser Raftoon be interrogated under oath about this deal, which has placed the embarrassing witness-suspect out of reach of press and law?

Not by the "narrow case" special nonprosecutor. The minority on the Senate Judiciary Committee must go to court to force the Carter men to obey the Ethics in Government Act. That's the only way we will get to the bottom of the dishonesty in one candidate's business that might have mushroomed into the perversion of the 1976 electoral process.

If Arizona Were Rhodesia

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Why aren't the blacks of Rhodesia satisfied with the "majority rule" election being held next month by Ian Smith's internal regime? Why do many of them sympathize with the Patriotic Front guerrillas? Why doesn't the Carter administration support this election instead of calling for one supervised by the United Nations?

Such questions obviously trouble some members of Congress these days. The Carter policy is under fire. Congress may try to override it after the Rhodesian election, by ending U.S. sanctions.

There are, in fact, answers to the questions. But they depend on feelings that are hard to understand in a culture half a world away: the feelings of black Rhodesians. If only white Americans could somehow imagine how it would feel to be the overwhelming majority but have no rights in your own country.

A Handful

Suppose Arizona were Rhodesia. Blacks are 3 percent of the population in Arizona — about the same as whites in Rhodesia. Imagine that for the last 50 years Arizona had been ruled by that tiny black minority: that blacks had run every government, state and local, over those 50 years. They fixed the qualifications so that only a handful of whites could vote. All the judges in Arizona were black, and all the top bureaucrats and military officers and policemen.

The schools were segregated, and half the state education budget went for the black schools — which had 3 percent of the pupils. Whites were prohibited by law from owning land in half the state — the half with most of the good farmland. Arizona's governor for the last 15 years has been Idi Smith, a dedicated advocate of black supremacy. Never in his lifetime, he had vowed, would whites have political power in Arizona. That could happen only when whites rose to "civilized standards."

Violence

When whites formed political movements to demand rights, Smith put their leaders in jail. The main white politicians were held in detention without trial, in remote rural areas, for 10 years or more. White newspapers were banned.

Eventually the whites turned to violence. As guerrilla activity

spread, Idi Smith's government took harsh action against white civilians. It moved 500,000 whites from their homes and confined them in stockades called "protected villages." In an interview with a foreign correspondent, Smith admitted that they were really "prisons."

But the guerrillas, with the tacit sympathy of the white majority, had more and more success. Under pressure, Smith reluctantly agreed to the idea of majority rule. He accepted a proposal that he give way to a transitional government with a white governor. Then there would be one-man, one-vote elections, and Smith said he would retire from politics.

That was the agreement, but Idi Smith did not exactly carry it out. He did bring whites into the government, but remained prime minister. He did call an election in which whites could vote, but blacks were guaranteed 28 percent of the representatives elected. He wrote a constitution that kept the civil service, the army, the police and the judiciary indefinitely in black hands. And Smith, instead of resigning, stayed on in an influential position.

Fable

Absurd? Of course. No white American can imagine being governed by a small black minority — imagine being ruthlessly suppressed because of his color. But all of those things have happened to the black majority in Rhodesia.

The Arizona fable makes clear

why so many black Rhodesians distrust Ian Smith. It explains why the guerrillas have a particular political legitimacy: because they alone forced Ian Smith to give up his aim of white supremacy forever. It explains why there is skepticism about Smith's version of "majority rule."

As to U.S. policy, Smith often complains that the United States has not ended sanctions as promised when he accepted Henry Kissinger's plan for majority rule in 1976. But Smith never carried out the heart of that bargain: to have a transitional government with a black majority and a black first minister. He has retained effective power, and he is not leaving politics.

For the United States to join Smith's side now would hurt U.S. interests in Africa without any balancing benefit. For the signs are multiplying that Smith cannot produce a settlement in Rhodesia. His chief backer, the South African government, has made plain lately that it wishes he would keep his promise to retire. The most conservative black in his internal regime, Chief Jeremiah Chirau, wants talks with the Patriotic Front. The black co-minister of foreign affairs, Elliot Gabellah, quit the other day in protest at the use of private political armies to intimidate voters.

The moral of the Arizona fable is a tactical, not a sentimental one: No election that Ian Smith runs, no constitutional device of his invention, can end the struggle in Rhodesia.

Accused of Collaboration

U.S. Marine Quits Vietnam 13 Years After His Capture

BANGKOK, March 22 (AP) — A Marine who was captured by the Viet Cong in 1965 and stayed in Vietnam for more than 13 years after his release left today en route to the United States.

Pfc. Robert Garwood, 33, of Greenburg, Ind., refused to talk to reporters on his arrival at Bangkok airport on an Air France flight from Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon).

Pfc. Garwood was escorted by U.S. Consul Andrew Antipapas, who said, "I told him that his lawyer doesn't want him to talk."

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said that a U.S. military C-130 transport flew here to pick up Pfc. Garwood and then left for a U.S. military facility in Okinawa.

Pfc. Garwood, who has about \$150,000 in back pay in his military bank account, is still listed as a prisoner of war and will undergo the normal procedure of returning POWs. He is expected to be released within a few days. That will include a medical examination and several days in Okinawa before his return to the United States.

He has been accused by some of having participated in Viet Cong parades against U.S. troops in exchange for his release in 1966. He was captured Sept. 28, 1965.

U.S. officials refused to say whether legal action will be taken against Pfc. Garwood, who is the first POW released by Vietnam since 1966. Prisoners were returned in 1973. But the embassy spokesman said that there would be a military investigation into Pfc. Garwood's activities after his capture. He reportedly stayed in Vietnam voluntarily after his release.

In an interview in Hanoi yesterday, Pfc. Garwood said, "I did not betray the United States. I did not betray the involvement of the U.S. government in Vietnam. I don't know if you consider me as a peace fighter or not, but I was not in collaboration with the Vietnamese people of the United States against involvement of the United States government in Vietnam."

He said that he wanted to return home "because I am an American, not a Vietnamese."

Several months ago, Pfc. Garwood approached a foreign traveler in Hanoi and said that he wanted to be released. The U.S. government then began to negotiate with the Vietnamese government for Pfc. Garwood's release, which was to have taken place a week ago. U.S. officials in Washington said



Robert Garwood

that the Vietnamese postponed his departure because they were irritated by U.S. press reports describing him as a POW.

It was not known whether any other U.S. citizens who fought in the Vietnam War are still living in Vietnam. A 1976 U.S. congressional report on Americans missing in Southeast Asia noted "that at least one deserter and one defector, and later currently listed as a POW, were alive in Indochina in the early 1970s and may still be alive and that a small number of other deserters and civilians may still reside in South Vietnam."

U.S. Takes a Closer Look at Future of Nuclear Power

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Amid increasing concern over the adequacy of U.S. oil supplies, several recent government actions have highlighted nagging questions about the long-standing expectation that nuclear power would provide a major source of electricity in the future.

Assessments of how these questions will be resolved vary widely. Some experts predict that the federal government will cease to rely on nuclear power as its key method of meeting future energy needs. Others predict that nuclear power is emerging from a shakedown period normal for any advanced technology and is about to take on the ambitious role long promised for it.

Rep. Morris Udall, D-Ariz., chairman of the House Subcommittee on Energy and the Environment, said he believed that "we are now seeing the beginning of the end of the expansion of nuclear power."

But Gordon Hurlbert, president of the division of Westinghouse that makes both nuclear and conventional power equipment, said that the nuclear power was substantially brighter now than it was three or four years ago, and that this power source would play a large and growing role in the United States and other countries.

Four Questions

The use of nuclear energy to generate electricity has posed four separate but frequently intertwined questions: What are the chances of a serious reactor accident? How can radioactive waste be safely stored for hundreds of years? Is the health of workers in nuclear power plants and other parts of the industry endangered by the low-level radiation to which they are exposed? Does the spread of nuclear technology increase the chances that additional nations or even terrorist gangs might be able to arm themselves with atomic bombs?

Among recent federal actions that emphasized questions concerning reactor safety and the long-term handling of radioactive waste were the following:

• Last week, the agency responsible for assuring the safe use of atomic power ordered five nuclear power plants closed because of that and to be deficient analysis of their ability to withstand earthquakes.

• On the same day, a special committee informed President Carter that the safety of high-level radioactive waste disposal could be determined only after investigations at particular disposal sites — thus tacitly backing away from earlier statements about the ease of solving the waste problem.

• Two months ago, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission repudiated in part a study of its own that concluded that the chance of a serious reactor accident was as remote as that of a meteor striking a major city — once in a million years. The agency said that it was not asserting that reactors were more or less safe than had been contended in the study, only that there was not enough information to make a reliable estimate.

In addition, the Health Research Group, a public-affairs lobbying

organization, wrote to Mr. Carter last week requesting a substantial reduction in the levels of radiation to which nuclear workers may be exposed. The group cited a recent British study that, it said, found chromosome damage in workers exposed to radiation at levels far below the existing U.S. standard.

Generating Capacity

The 70 nuclear reactors operated by utilities in the United States now generate about 13 percent of the nation's electricity. According to an analysis by John Conway, president of the American Nuclear Energy Council, the present generating capacity of nuclear reactors is greater than the nation's total generating capacity was in 1946. The generating capacity of nuclear reac-

tors also exceeds that of the nation's hydroelectric dams.

Because the recent growth in the use of electric power has been slower than predicted, however, utilities have invested billions of dollars in building generating plants that are not immediately needed. Electrical generating capacity for the nation as a whole is about 32 percent higher than peak summertime demand.

According to at least some economists, this excess capacity — together with the fact that only about 17 percent of electricity in the United States is generated by oil — raises questions about industry assessments that more nuclear reactors are needed as a result of the interruption of oil imports from Iran. Coal supplies about 50 per-

cent of the U.S. generating capacity, and its contribution is growing under Mr. Carter's energy plan.

Mr. Hurlbert dismissed the arguments advanced by such economists as Vince Taylor of Los Angeles and Charles Komanoff of New York, who questioned the linkage between oil and nuclear power.

"With the OPEC oil increases," Mr. Hurlbert said, in a reference to the 13-nation Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, "and the balance of payments problems, the safest, most economic way to produce electrical power is nuclear power."

Rep. Udall, whose subcommittee has primary jurisdiction over nuclear-power legislation, disagrees. "Nuclear power is on the razor's edge," he said. "It may be just a little too early to write an obituary, but the early returns seem to suggest that nuclear energy is losing it."

"I don't think we'll close down the 70 reactors we now have operating, but I personally believe it is very unlikely we will build the large number of reactors projected for the year 2000."

Sen. James McClure, R-Ohio, a member of the Senate Subcommittee on Nuclear Regulation, differs. "We must increase our use of nuclear power because we cannot afford to be dependent on foreign oil," he said.

'Time Has Run Out'

Sen. McClure criticized the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for closing the five reactors last week. "That was an overreaction caused by the NRC looking at only its own little bailiwick without considering related national policy," he said.

Peter Bradford, one of the five members of the NRC, said that the industry seemed suddenly to be in

trouble "because time has run out on the self-delusions of the boosters."

"Experience has shown that many of the illusions offered by the industry and government over the years simply cannot be sustained," he said.

As examples, he cited the assertions that radioactive waste posed no disposal problem, that radiation below a certain level was harmless and that plutonium could not be used by a terrorist group to make an atomic bomb.

"We are in a period of reassessment now," Mr. Bradford said. "Whether there will be a strong resurgence in electrical demand, whether this will result in some new reactor orders or development in some other direction, it is too early to predict."

Old Disputes

Thomas Vandervort, a senior vice president and head of the power-systems division at the General Electric Co., said that nuclear power had always been controversial and that the current disputes were not new.

"The fact is that nuclear power has had an outstanding safety record for the last 20 years," he said.

Mr. Vandervort, like Mr. Hurlbert, said that the U.S. balance of payments problem and the need to be as independent as possible of foreign energy sources dictated increased use of nuclear reactors.

Daniel Ford, director of the Union of Concerned Scientists, a Cambridge, Mass., group long critical of nuclear power, said that in his opinion, the NRC's partial repudiation of its study on the risks of reactor accidents had ended the "long dormancy of the safety issue."

Obituaries

Winton Hoch, Won 3 Photography Oscars

SANTA MONICA, Calif., March 22 (UPI) — Winton C. Hoch, 73, who won three Academy Awards for cinematography, died here on Tuesday from the effects of a stroke.

Mr. Hoch, who was president of the American Society of Cinematographers, was awarded Oscars for "Joan of Arc," "She Wore a Yellow Ribbon" and "The Quiet Man" and an Emmy for "Voyage to the Bottom of the Sea."

He also filmed "Jet Pilot," "Halls of Montezuma" and "Mister Roberts."

Mr. Hoch, a native of Iowa, moved to Los Angeles with his parents in 1924. Following graduation from the California Institute of Technology in 1931, he worked as a research physicist, until joining Technicolor in 1934 to work on its three-color film system.

During World War II, Mr. Hoch served in the Navy and was assigned to many secret missions, including filming the assembly of the first atomic bomb in Los Alamos, N.M.

After the war, he became interested in three-dimensional photography and developed several patents for single-system camera photography and projection.

Kurt E.B. Molzahn

PHILADELPHIA, March 22 (UPI) — The Rev. Kurt E.B. Molzahn, 83, a Lutheran priest imprisoned on charges of being a German spy during World War II, died on Sunday.

Mr. Molzahn, a German aristocrat who became a priest, served 24 years of a 10-year sentence before being pardoned by President Truman.

From 1931 until his arrest in 1942, he was heard each week on local radio in the German Lutheran Radio Hour. Although he insisted he never had followed Hitler, he praised him as "a buttress" against Communism. And he often spoke of the common aims of the Americans and Germans.

Before becoming a minister, he had been decorated for his service as a lieutenant in the German cavalry in World War I.

He came to the United States in the 1920s as an assistant professor of Hebrew, Latin and Greek at Susquehanna College, and later became pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church in Johnstown. His uncle,

Salvador Police

Find Kidnapped

Executive's Body

SAN SALVADOR, March 22 (UPI) — Police today found the body of a coffee millionaire who was kidnapped by leftist rebels who also are holding two British bankers and a Japanese businessman.

An anonymous caller who told reporters where to find the body of Ernesto Liebes said that he would call back later with information about the other victims.

The rebels had threatened to kill Mr. Liebes, 72, as well as British bankers Ian Massie, 46, and Michael Chatterton, 45, and Japanese businessman Takatoshi Suzuki, 55, unless their demands were met by last night.

The body of Mr. Liebes, the owner of the leading coffee-exporting firm in El Salvador and the honorary Israeli consul, was found inside an abandoned car.

The kidnappers, members of the clandestine Armed Forces for National Resistance, had demanded the release of five political prisoners, immediate settlement of various labor conflicts, publication of a revolutionary communist and an undisclosure of the military regime of President Carlos Humberto Romero.

Austrian Aide to Ireland

VIENNA, March 22 (Reuters) — Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr will make an official three-day visit to Ireland starting Monday, the ministry announced.

Baron Ago von Maltzan, was ambassador to the United States at the time.

In 1928, he became pastor of Old Zion Lutheran Church, now called St. Michael's-Zion in Philadelphia.

At his trial, the government said that his espionage service as a "post office" for a spy ring in sending secrets to Germany via agents in Mexico.

Included in the evidence was testimony from a neighbor that he never flew the flag on patriotic holidays, and from another that a lightning bolt had struck the church spire in 1933 as a warning that "you can't serve God and the devil."

Throughout the trial, Mr. Molzahn maintained his innocence. "I

Pontiff to Visit

Auschwitz Site

WARSAW, March 22 (UPI) — Pope John Paul II will visit the site of the Nazi concentration camp at Auschwitz in June during a trip to his native Poland, a Polish government information officer said yesterday.

The officer also said that the pontiff and UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim would dedicate a children's hospital in Miedzylesie, near the Czechoslovakian border, on June 2.

The hospital has been built in memory of the children killed in World War II.

Hopes Dim for ERA Ratification in U.S.

By Bill Peterson

WASHINGTON, March 22 (WP) — Seven years after it began as the No. 1 women's issue, the drive for the Equal Rights Amendment is three states short of ratification, with chances for passage increasingly bleak.

Its opponents, heady with real or imagined success, have scheduled a "victory celebration" in Washington today, the original deadline for approving the amendment.

"We've won," said Phyllis Schlafly, self-appointed leader of the ERA opposition. "When you win, you celebrate. It's an anniversary of historic proportions."

Mrs. Schlafly overstates the case. Because Congress extended the original period for ratification last year until June 30 of next year, the battle for ERA is not over.

But there is an air of pessimism among many of its staunchest supporters. "Personally, I don't think we'll pick up a single state with the extension," said Alice Kinkead, ERA director for the League of Women Voters. "If you look at all the trends, there's been an erosion of support."

ERA Hopes

Earlier this year, ERA supporters had hoped to reverse the momentum on the issue by scoring as many as three victories by early spring. That would have made the amendment, which guarantees equal treatment for women, a reality.

But a well-financed lobbying drive failed this winter in three key states — North Carolina, Illinois, and Oklahoma — and has only a slim chance of success in a fourth, Florida, where the legislature does not convene until April 3.

"We all hoped we'd pick up the four states, or at least one or two of them," said Jane McMichael, executive director of the National Women's Political Caucus. "There's no question that from this point on it's going to be very, very difficult."

To date, 35 of the 38 states needed to make it part of the Constitution have ratified the ERA. Since 1977, only one state, Indiana, has approved the amendment.

The setbacks have come at a time when ERA has become almost an establishment issue, supported by both major political parties, organized labor, and, according to opinion polls, a majority of the U.S. citizens.

But in state legislatures, the amendment has become an ex-

tremely emotional issue, pitting urban against rural interests, and liberals against conservatives.

It has escalated into one of those rare symbolic issues, representing conflicting goals and lifestyles. Its supporters see it as a simple declaration that women are equal to men. Its opponents, including many women, see it as a symbol of permissiveness in society, women's liberation, and a deterioration of traditional values.

Meanwhile, four state legislatures that approved the measure — Nebraska, Tennessee, Idaho and Kentucky — have voted to withdraw their support for ERA, and the South Dakota legislature has voted to declare its approval null and void after today.

Divisive Exchanges

Measures to rescind or declare earlier approvals null and void have been introduced in seven other states. And ERA opponents in Washington state have said that they will file suit in the state supreme court tomorrow calling on state officials to demand that the U.S. government return the state's ratification resolution.

In contrast to the early 1970s when ERA passed many legislatures with little debate, it is now bogged in divisive exchanges every time it comes up. And ERA opponents, frequently aided by funda-

mental religious groups, have lobbied effectively.

"The states that passed ERA didn't study it, they didn't hold hearings," said Mrs. Schlafly. "Any time equal time is given, we win."

ERA backers tend to blame their defeats on conservative state legislative leaders and the male-dominated political system.

"We're praying for key retirements," said Sheila Greenwald, director of ERA-America, a national coordinating group. "The political reality is that, if we could remove the leadership of some legislators, the ERA would sail through without any trouble."

During elections in 1976 and last year, ERA backers successfully targeted a handful of legislators for defeat in the United States in a show of muscle. And they plan to intensify this effort in state elections this year and next.

'Too Many Seats'

Some spokesmen, however, believe that it will be next to impossible to defeat enough ERA opponents to change the complexion of enough legislatures to make a difference. "There are just too many seats to change," said Miss Kinkead of the League of Women Voters. "You'd have to change the whole Nevada legislature, for instance. The same is true in Arizona, Mississippi and several other states."

This year ERA was the victim of hardball politics as much as anything. Its supporters let it die in committee in North Carolina after they decided they did not have enough votes to pass it in the state Senate, despite intense lobbying by Gov. James Hunt. It died in Oklahoma when supporters could not muster enough votes to pass either house of the legislature. It died in Illinois on Feb. 14 when an effort to reduce the number of votes needed to ratify a constitutional amendment there from three-fifths to a simple majority failed.

The only state where ERA is still alive this year is Florida. And it is just barely alive. Supporters there claim enough votes to win in the state house, but they are deadlocked 20-20 in the state Senate with little sign of movement.

"We're in a day-to-day situation," said Sen. Jack Gordon, an ERA sponsor. "It's a question whether the extension will cost us any votes. So far it hasn't, but we're afraid it might give a number of people another excuse to be against us."

Jail Doctor Quits In Ulster Protest

BELFAST, March 22 (Reuters) — A doctor at a Northern Ireland police and army interrogation center has resigned to protest the treatment of detained suspects.

Dr. Dennis Elliott resigned five days after an official inquiry headed by British Judge Harry Bennett found that there had been instances of police ill treatment of detainees in Northern Ireland.

Dr. Elliott, a British civil servant employed at the Cogh Military Barracks since it opened in 1977, last week defended the police surgeon at Belfast's Castlereagh interrogation center. Dr. Robert Irwin, who said in a television interview that he had examined 150 suspects who had been beaten.

Vance to Visit Italy

ROME, March 22 (Reuters) — U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance will visit Italy at the end of May, the embassy has announced.

U.S. Plans to Clean Debris At Closed New York A-Plant

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, March 22 (WP) — The Energy Department won approval yesterday from the White House for a plan to clean up nuclear wastes at a closed reprocessing plant near Buffalo, N.Y., in exchange for the state reopening a nearby burial ground for radioactive debris.

Under the plan, which must be approved by Congress, the Energy Department would remove the highly radioactive liquid waste from two tanks at the West Valley, N.Y., site, solidify the waste and then place it back in storage at the site until a permanent federal repository for nuclear waste is built.

While no financing has been agreed upon, it is understood that the Energy Department will pay at least 70 percent of the bill, which is estimated at between \$200 million and \$300 million.

In addition to cleaning up the liquid wastes, the Energy Department will take over the job of caring for the 400 tons of spent nuclear fuel now stored in a huge pool of water at the West Valley site. The department plans to enlarge the pool to handle another 600 tons.

IS Years Is Limit

"The spent fuel will stay there, but not permanently," said Worth Bateman, deputy director of the Office of Energy Research and chief of the plan to clean up West Valley. "I'd say we'll be shipping spent fuel in there for the next 10 or 15 years, no more than that."

In return for the Energy Department's financing, the state of New York has agreed to reopen the burial ground at West Valley, where such things as radioactive clothing and medical containers are stored in steel drums. The site has been closed since 1972, since Nuclear

Fuel Services, Inc., shut its reprocessing plant there.

The reopening is seen as necessary by the Energy Department, because the only burial ground east of the Mississippi River now licensed to take radioactive "bric-a-brac" is at Barwell, S.C., and is fast filling with steel drums. There were two sites in Kentucky and Illinois but both have been closed in the last three years.

The land at West Valley is owned by New York State and leased to Nuclear Fuel Services, which is a subsidiary of Getty Oil Corp. The lease expires next year, at which time the closed plant and the radioactive waste will be turned over to the state.

The job of removing the liquid waste from two tanks and solidifying and replacing it will take 8 to 10 years. The tanks contain almost 600,000 gallons of such waste, which is the hot and highly radioactive substance left after spent uranium fuel has been reprocessed to obtain plutonium.

Closed in 1972 after seven years of operation, the plant is 30 miles southeast of Buffalo. Until yesterday, when the Office of Management and Budget approved the Energy Department plan, the federal government bore no fiscal responsibility for West Valley. It had been the only commercial reprocessing plant operated in the United States.

U.K. Sets Arms Talks

LONDON, March 22 (Reuters) — Lord Gornoway-Roberts, the British Foreign Office minister of state, will visit Sweden and Denmark next week for talks with government ministers on major international arms control and disarmament problems.

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Films in Paris

'Deer Hunter' Graphic, Moving

By Thomas Quinn Currier

PARIS, March 22 (IHT) — "The Deer Hunter" at the Ermitage, the Biarritz and the Odeon (in English) seems destined to win the forthcoming Oscar as the year's best film. Neither at home nor abroad has it been confronted with any formidable rival.

A brooding, backward glance at the U.S. military intervention in Vietnam, the film succeeds without resort to bass-drum bombast in setting before us a graphic account of soldiers who participated in the conflict. Their horrendous experiences and the scars the ordeal leaves upon them are conveyed with an honest simplicity that is at once entirely persuasive and strangely moving. Michael Cimino, a fledgling director, has employed the emotional dynamism of his script with expert skill.

The film is less one of war's panorama than it is of the private lives of warriors. A trio of Pennsylvania steel mill workers are fast friends. They share their spare time together in taverns and in hunting deer in the Allegheny mountains. In 1968, following the wedding of one of the three, they enlist and are subsequently dispatched to Vietnam. They are captured and suffer ghastly torment in a Viet Cong prison camp. They escape their captors, but they can never escape what has happened to them. One is maimed, the second is a mental case and the third, going home, has been lastingly altered in character. After knowing the slaughter of the battlefield he finds no sport in slaying deer.

Cimino emerges as a young director of noteworthy originality, an uncommon and versatile talent. He has drawn the Pennsylvania mill town and its inhabitants full to establish the background of his principals. The torture scenes are shattering, quick with a gripping sense of terror, and he has pictured the fall of Saigon with thrilling excitement.

The finale is less satisfactory. The scenario lunges into wild melodrama when the soldier returns to the flaming city in a vain effort to rescue his comrade who has been taken to playing Russian roulette for high stakes. Nor is the concluding scene with relatives and veter-

ans gathered in a Pennsylvania parlor to drolly sing "God Bless America" successful in its purpose, having all the commanding fire and iron of a milkshake or an emphatic speech by President Carter. The company, headed by Robert de Niro, Christopher Walken, and John Savage meets the script at every syllable. The Walken performance as the demented war veteran is of especially high order, outstanding in its clarity, heartbreak and authentic realism.

The movies are so full of warning these days that one would have to have a vaudeville mind reader to remember them all.

We have been told to beware of wives, children, parents, mothers-in-law, plants, alcohol, Martians, cigarettes, pot and flirtatious floozies. We have been solemnly informed that any man who holds lofty rank is likely to be a potential dictator. Though duly noting the rising paranoia, we have swallowed such unsolicited advice without quibble, but "Les Chiens" (at the Colisee, the Saint-Jacques and the Francois) is too far. It is the last straw. It is a warning against watchdogs.

Anti-dog propaganda will simply not be tolerated, free speech notwithstanding. Say what you will against anything else and you may find a welcome ear, but criticism of canines is beyond the pale. Franklin D. Roosevelt probably won his fourth presidential election due to a speech in which he remarked that though it was always open season on him and his family, reflections on his scottie Fala were unfair and resented. The rumor ran that the playwright Robert Sherwood, prognosticator of audience reaction, inserted the quip. It not only brought down the house but even caused rabid anti-Roosevelts to chuckle sympathetically. When it comes to dogs the ranks close tightly. As for the distasteful "Chiens," it is a warning in itself, an example of what the public doesn't need.

It is a screen cliché that ventriloquists always go crazy — and for the same reason. The dummy begins talking back, gets the upper hand on his master and soon or late

orders him to commit some atrocious crime, very often a double murder.

The oft-repeated business takes place again in "Magic" (at the Ambassade, the Saint-Jacques and the Francois) with Anthony Hopkins as the lovelorn ventriloquist — like clowns, movie ventriloquists inevitably have unhappy affairs of the heart — who falls under his dummy's sway. The split-personality of voice-casters was considered long ago in a short story by Ben Hecht which served James Cruze for a film, "The Great Gatsby," in which Erich von Stroheim, stricken with incipient schizophrenia, had to be tied in a straitjacket. In "Dead of Night," Michael Redgrave, spurred by his dummy, committed homicide. Richard Attenborough's version now before us moves so leisurely that it often seems in slow motion. Hopkins is rather touching as an English music-hall artist who achieves fame on American television, but is seduced by his puppet, Ann-Margret as the girl who would save him and Burgess Meredith as his agent who detects the symptoms of his malady, probably from a study of old movies, provide competent support.

"Halloween" (at the Elysees Cinema and the Odeon in English) is a far more lively thriller. It was the recipient of the Grand Prix de la Critique at the Avoriaz festival of fantastic films and it merits the homage. Of its genre, it is a first-rate specimen, ingenious, absorbing and inventively realized by John Carpenter. Detective fiction fans will cotton to its premise. A mad killer who on an earlier Halloween has wielded a deadly knife on youngsters of an Illinois town has been confined to a lunatic asylum. On All Saints' Eve he escapes to once more take up his bloodletting activities. The town shudders at the news, but insufficient protective measures are imposed and the results of his rampage you must witness for yourself. Donald Pleasance is a psychiatrist in hot pursuit of his patient and Jamie Lee Curtis and Nancy Loomis are among the new screen faces.



John Savage and Robert de Niro in "The Deer Hunter."

The London Stage

'Fruits': Mixed Basket of Tolstoy

By John Walker

LONDON, March 22 (IHT) — National Theater productions seem to alternate between austerity and luxury according to the director. William Gaskill is the British theater's foremost puritan, intent upon a rigorous economy of means, as in his recent treatment of the Jacobean comedy "A Fair Quarrel," played on a bare, boarded stage. But Christopher Morahan prefers a more cavalier style, which he has now applied to Tolstoy's comedy "The Fruits of Enlightenment" at the Olivier Theater.

The production has many virtues. It revives a little-played European classic. Tolstoy wrote the play in the late 1880s for family theatricals and some later amateur performances, but it has only been staged once before in London and that was 50 years ago.

The play is handsomely done, although John Bury's sets look a little like a rejected design for "The Cherry Orchard," and well acted, with Ralph Richardson giving a delightful performance as a credulous landowner and hen-pecked husband. And Morahan enlivens the action with plenty of comic touch-

es, particularly in his treatment of an accident-prone servant, and provides musicians to tootle through the scene changes lest the audience become restless.

But the glamour and excitement and movement are no more than deliberate distractions to prevent too much attention being given to the actual play. They are the signals of a conjurer who really has nothing up his sleeve. On this showing, for all its surface amusement, Tolstoy's play is not worth a production.

It comes across as a fairy story, of resourceful servants outwitting a tyrannical master, after the style of Jack climbing down the beanstalk with the ogre's prized possessions. Some peasants visit their master in the hope that he will keep to an earlier promise to sell them some land. But he, obsessed with spiritualism, claims that the spirits have told him not to do so. With the aid of a servant girl, who wants to return to her village to marry one of the peasants' sons, the master is persuaded to change his mind at a faked seance.

On this slight, farcical plot Tolstoy hangs a great deal of shrewd observations on the relationships

between servants and the served — from the absurdly loyal, conscious of their station in life, to the long-suffering cook, abandoned once he has grown old, and the handsome footman, hopeful of marrying anyone's rich daughter.

He also provides a devastating satirical portrait of the aristocracy as silly and frivolous, wasting their time and money on fashionable pursuits, mismanaging their estates and imagining that they are being true to their heritage by reviving the breeding of borzoi. The play remains fascinating in its domestic detail: the old cook creeping back into the house to sleep on the kitchen stove, or a porter from a fashionable shop waiting hours for money for a dress which someone has ordered without being able to pay for it.

But the satire is treated as farce, and the play is not helped by the way that the three peasants are given generalized almost interchangeable performances by the actors while the aristocrats are sharply individualized from Sara Kestelman's garrulous bore to Joyce Redman's hysterical wife and Ralph Richardson as the master who appears to exist in another dimension, only returning to earth when he sees his wife approaching so that he can creep quietly away. The production is tender where it should have been tough.

Customs

The Privileged Life of the Temple Rat

By Leslie Murphy

DESHNOKE, India (Reuters) — This village in the Rajasthan desert boasts a Hindu temple dedicated to the glory and protection of the rat. Reviled around the world, the rat here is king.

Thousands of them crowd the ornate white marble and silver temple of the goddess Karni Devi. They scurry over the bare feet of worshippers or doze serenely in the doorways, safe in their sanctity. The rats feast on grain and huge bowls of sweets and water put out each day by temple devotees. The temple walls are honeycombed with holes specially made for them.

They owe their good life to a local legend more than 500 years old,

which says that the souls of dead members of a Rajput clan, the Charans, inhabit the bodies of rats until they are reincarnated in human form. The temple rats are everywhere. The open courtyard is screened with wire netting to protect them from birds of prey, and they live happily with pigeons and sparrows, which manage to get in at the grain bins.

All Sizes

They skitter up the temple's sheer marble walls, somersault in midair as they collide, scurry across the black-and-white tiled floors, fight, frolic and mate, completely ignoring the humans. The rats come in all sizes: they are fat, thin, sleek, scruffy. A few are deformed

but the majority look healthy. Legs kick as two try to crowd into the one hole at the same time. Dozens converge on a new bowl of sweets put down by a devotee and it disappears beneath a mass of tails.

The temple, 20 miles from Bikaner, attracts hundreds of worshippers every day. Most seem completely at ease with the rats. But some women and children are unable to suppress shrieks as the rats scamper around them and sniff their bare feet.

Seven men from the Charan tribe, wearing enormous red, white and yellow turbans, sit at the temple doorway to collect donations from pilgrims and see to the welfare of their charges. "We look after the temple like a mother," Balu-

dan said. A big man in a bright red turban, he is one of the four official guardians who take turns living at the temple.

The Charans are proud of the temple. Asked if it was the only one of its kind in India, Baludan said, "Not just India, but the whole world." He said there had been no outbreak of disease in the temple and none in the district since the temple was built 400 years ago. Karni Devi, a mystic of the Charan tribe, who were court poets to the ancient rulers of Rajasthan, was considered to be a reincarnation of the Hindu goddess Durga and was credited with many miracles during her lifetime.

The legend says that on one occasion when she pleaded with the Lord Yama, god of death, for the return of the soul of a boy who had died, she was rebuffed. Furious, she decreed that none of her tribe would in future come under Yama's jurisdiction but instead, at death, their souls would inhabit the bodies of rats, until reincarnated in human form. Temple devotees take care not to injure a rat because they believe that it may house the soul of an ancestor, or a future descendant. If a visitor accidentally steps on one, he must buy redemption by giving the temple a silver or gold replacement.

The temple's marble floors are sticky in places with rat food and droppings, but on the whole it is clean and well-ordered. There is little smell. Dead rats are no problem. Baludan said. The live ones simply eat them. He said the temple made enough money from donations to keep the rats well fed. Every year there were festivals when the temple fed thousands of people as well.

Karni Devi was also the guardian deity of Bikaner's former rulers, who contributed generously to the temple's upkeep.

At the Hampstead Theater, John Byrne's "Normal Service" is excellent comedy, set in the graphics department of a small Scottish television station where everyone's aim is to avoid work as much as possible and pursue other obsessions.

Byrne begins in sharp observation of reality — such as the way we try to repair machinery with whatever tools are nearest to hand — and then adds an individual surgical touch, with a demented engineer — a lovely performance by Leonard Maguire — using syrup, an outside brasserie and a tank manual in an attempt to coax a recalcitrant machine to life.

The play is at this slight, but acute angle to reality, full of enjoyable absurdities that don't quite hide its central misanthropy, the sense of slightly desperate isolation that motivates all the characters.

As part of a giant festival of puppetry, Peter Shumann's Bread and Puppet Theater are at the Riverside Studios with "Ahi," a show based for some reason on the lives of washerwomen. The group has always been more than the sum of its performances, being one of those nomadic troupes that have helped energize alternative means of theater.

"Ahi" is thus a disappointment, being simple-minded and curiously unspecific in its methods. Its use of masked figures and puppets, from giant figures to tiny cutouts is imaginative and often effective, but the pace of the show is slow sometimes to the point of tedium.

It is a morality play about the struggle between good and evil dealt with in familiar terms. Evil is symbolized by a dragon who, after the reading of a pacifist statement by that brilliant writer Grace Paley, is killed by Ms. Paley herself, masked as a washerwoman. If only life were that easy.

Sharps and Flats

LONDON — Bob Hope and singer Leslie Uggams headline the Palladium March 26-30. David Essex is at Hammersmith Odeon March 23 and 24; Cleo Laine and John Dankworth at Logan Hall March 24; Roger Whittaker at the Palladium on the 25th; Noel Murphy at the Half Moon the 26th; Journey at the Hammersmith Odeon also on the 26th; Nana Mouskouri at the Royal Albert Hall the 29th and Humphrey Lyttelton and his band at the Camden Centre Town Hall on March 30. Eddie (Lockjaw) Davis, Harry (Sweetie) Edson and Elaine Delmar are appearing nightly at Ronnie Scott's.

MUNICH — Frank Zappa will be at the Rudi Sedlmayr Halle March 31 at 7 p.m.

GENEVA — Boogie-woogie man Sammy Price will be featured at the Popcorn Club from March 26 through the 31st.

ZURICH — Hal Singer is slated for the Club Mississippi March 25 and 26th, followed by appearances on Swiss radio the 27th and Swiss TV on the 28th.

BRUSSELS — Johnny Hallyday tops the bill at the Forest National March 23 and 24 at 8 p.m.

PARIS — The Sam Rivers quartet is at the Stadium-Totem March 23 at 9 p.m.; Georges Thorgood at Le Palace March 25 at 5 p.m. and Anthony Braxton at the Espace Cardin the same night at 8 p.m. Sugar Blue is featured in a "Big Blues" concert at the American Center for Students and Artists March 26 at 8 p.m., followed by a Blues Film Festival at the American Center through March 30 at 8:30 p.m. each night, featuring movies of blues singers. Suzanne Rinaldi is at the Olympia March 27 at 9 and Djurdjura, a trio of Algerian women singers, will be at the Theatre de la Ville March 27-31 at 6:30 p.m. Georges Arvanitis, Michel Roques and Pierre Michelot are appearing nightly at Le Petit Ceperon as is Rhoda Scott at the Club St. Germain.

The week's top single record in Great Britain is "I Will Survive" by Gloria Gaynor, and in the United States "Tragedy" by the Bee Gees. —FRANK VAN BRAKLE

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Mexican Oil to Fund Industrial Expansion

MEXICO CITY, March 22 (NYT) — The Mexican government has decided to use its oil wealth to finance a huge industrial expansion, and give less immediate priority to the creation of much-needed new jobs.

Although a newly approved National Industrial Development Plan recognizes unemployment as "the most important obstacle to be overcome," the government has set aside the idea of stimulating socially valuable, but inefficient, labor-intensive manufacturing in favor of emphasizing the growth of basic industries in hopes of transforming oil income into a broader development boom that will in turn increase job opportunities. It notes,

Japan Sets China Talks On Credits

TOKYO, March 22 (Reuters) — Two senior Bank of Tokyo officials will go to Peking tomorrow to resume negotiations with the Bank of China on a proposed Japanese syndicated loan of \$2 billion and a \$6-billion refinancing facility, the Japanese central bank said today.

Bank vice-president Yasuaki Watanabe and Asian Department Director Taiki Kato will discuss terms for the credits on which the two sides failed to agree in recent talks here. The 22-bank syndicate proposed interest of London interbank offered rate plus 0.625 percent for the loan and Libor plus 0.375 percent for the refinancing facility, but the Bank of China claimed some Western nations were offering lower rates, it said.

The syndicate hoped the Bank of China would accept the Japanese offer after its delegation reported to Peking on the Tokyo talks (IHT, March 9), the Bank of Tokyo said. However, the Bank of China has asked the syndicate to send representatives to Peking for further negotiations, it added.

Paris Aid for Ford Plant Draws Protest

By Paul Lewis

PARIS, March 22 (NYT) — A major dispute has erupted over French efforts to persuade Ford Motor to build its planned new \$1-billion European car plant in the depressed steel-producing region of Lorraine in eastern France, according to authoritative industry sources.

The two French car manufacturers, state-owned Renault and Peugeot-Citroen, both complain that the government is offering generous subsidies to Ford to build cars in France which will compete with

Japan to Keep Export Monitor; Ceiling Dropped

From Wire Dispatches

TOKYO, March 22 — Japan will continue to monitor Japanese exports closely in an attempt to reduce the country's current-account surplus, but no ceiling on shipments will be set because exports are declining, deputy trade minister Shigeru Kono said today.

The monitoring system covered eight major items in fiscal 1978, ending this month, but will cover the general export flow in the coming fiscal year, he said.

No ceilings will be set because Japanese exports have already been leveling off, but the ministry decided to continue the monitoring system to allow it to take "appropriate measures" to curb exports in case Japan's current-account surplus should show a sudden sharp rise, he said.

Venezuela Will Seek New Terms on Debt

CARACAS, March 22 (Reuters) — Venezuela will renegotiate its foreign debt to get lower interest rates and longer terms of repayment after it completes a survey of outstanding debts, Venezuelan Finance Minister Luis Urueto said today.

A committee has been appointed to survey the public debt — particularly the floating debt contracted by government agencies whose overall amount is not known — so the government can adjust budget expenditures accordingly. The new government party Copei has estimated the public debt at about \$20 billion. The registered debt as of last March 12 stood at \$12.05 billion, of which \$7.74 billion was foreign debt.

however, that unemployment is likely to remain a chronic problem until the end of the century.

The plan in highly unusual for Mexico because it seeks to set economic priorities beyond the life of an incumbent administration. The new strategy covers the period from 1979 to 1990. President Jose Lopez Portillo's six-year term ends in 1982.

"Unless we plan 10 or 20 years ahead, we are going to drown in our oil income," a former minister explained. That income is expected to start soaring this year.

Aware of the economic and political problems provoked by sudden oil wealth in such countries as Venezuela and Iran, Mexican officials have been anxious to channel new revenue toward solving basic economic and social problems, while at the same time seeking to avoid inflation, corruption and waste.

As a first measure, President Lopez Portillo announced earlier this year that oil production would level off at 2.25 million barrels a day in 1980, limiting oil-export earnings to an estimated \$5 billion a year through 1982 to avoid "economic indigestion."

However, the plan also contemplates economic growth rates in the coming decade of 8 to 10 percent annually, with industry expanding by 12 percent a year and key sectors, such as petrochemicals and capital goods manufacturing, by 18 to 20 percent. Eleven development zones have been defined in which initial tax credits of 25 percent will be granted to new investors, while another 20-percent rebate will be linked to levels of employment.

The plan's impact on balance of payments will be reflected in a huge expenditure of oil revenue and on foreign credit for imports of capital equipment. Instead of a current-account surplus of \$3.2 billion between 1979 and 1982, the plan predicts a deficit of \$2 billion.

In the long run, however, by developing other export industries, the country's dependence on oil revenue should shrink from 35 percent of total exchange earnings in 1982 to 14.2 percent in 1990.

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The dispute comes as President Valery Giscard d'Estaing is preparing to meet early next month with Henry Ford II in a final attempt to talk the Ford Motor chairman into giving Lorraine the plant and the 8,000 new jobs it would bring to the region, now facing high unemployment as the government shuts down parts of its steel industry.

Ford expects to make the final decision on a site in June, envisaging a 200,000 to 250,000 car-a-year plant somewhere in Europe. The Austrian and Portuguese governments are also trying to win the plant by offering generous inducements.

Yesterday both Renault and Peugeot-Citroen said they would "neither confirm nor deny" reports that their chief executive officers have personally protested to Premier Raymond Barre and Industry Minister Andre Giraud, but French industry executives confirmed that the French manufacturers have made their views known to both Ford and the French government.

What particularly annoys Renault and Peugeot-Citroen, according to industry sources, is that Ford will qualify for government subsidies of about 25 percent of the cost of the plant.

By contrast, the government is paying only 10 to 12 percent of the cost of the new capacity the two big French producers are now installing, because they are mainly extending existing plants, not building new ones.

Waiver Bill Sent To Full Senate

WASHINGTON, March 22 (Reuters) — The Senate Finance Committee today unanimously approved legislation to waive countervailing duties on subsidized imports.

The administration has said the measure is the key to conclusion of the multilateral trade negotiations. The bill now goes to the full Senate for consideration. The House has already passed identical legislation to the bill approved by the Senate panel.

Wheat Pact Extended

LONDON, March 22 (AP-DI) — The International Wheat Council agreed today to extend the existing world wheat pact for another two years. The present agreement, scheduled to expire this year, will now be effective until June 30, 1981.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Fiat Unit to Help Saab Replace 900

Swedish Saab and Fiat's Lancia unit will cooperate to find a replacement for Saab's 900 model for the second half of the 1980's, Saab Car Division chief executive Sten Wernro says. In an interview with the newspaper Svenska Dagbladet, he notes this technical cooperation would mark the third phase in Saab's relations with Lancia. Phase one came when Saab agreed to act as Lancia's Nordic sales agent, the second will be the end sometime next year of Saab 96 production and the replacement of this model by a new Lancia series, he added.

Suits Rejects Lorrho Bid

Scottish and Universal Investments (Suits) has rejected an offer by Lorrho Ltd., the trading and industrial conglomerate, for all of the issued share capital of Suits. The company said that its board had received and unanimously accepted the verdict of its advisers, Charterhouse, Japhet and Grevson, that the Lorrho offer be rejected as it was inadequate and undervalued Suits. Lorrho, which holds a 29.24-percent stake in Suits, has offered one ordinary Lorrho share plus 100 pence in cash for every remaining ordinary share of Suits (IHT, March 22).

ITT Sees 'Very Good Year'

International Telephone and Telegraph president Lyman Hamilton Jr. says with the first quarter "year" completed, "there's nothing to dissuade us from the fact that (1979) will be a very good year." ITT,

in a preliminary annual report, says it expects 1979 earnings to exceed the \$4.66 per share earned on revenues of \$19.4 billion in 1978. Mr. Hamilton told analysts ITT plans to reach at least a 15-percent return on stockholders' equity in the early 1980's, up from 12.4 percent in 1978 and 11.6 percent in 1977. ITT also has targeted a profit-growth objective of 10 percent a year.

Kloekner-Werke to Reduce Loss

Kloekner-Werke will reduce its losses in its Sept. 30, 1979, fiscal year, but the possibility it will still make a small loss in this period cannot be excluded, the managing board chairman, Herbert Gienow, says. Earnings in the steel market over the first five months of the financial year are on a level with the previous highs in 1975. Kloekner-Werke in the last fiscal year had a net loss of 74.9 million Deutsche marks against a 105.9 million loss the previous year.

Merrill Lynch Bullish on Real Estate

Merrill Lynch, parent of the giant brokerage firm, has announced its first venture into residential real estate sales with the acquisition of a majority interest in Paula Stringer Realtors Inc., a Dallas company with about 450 agents. Donald Regan, chairman of Merrill Lynch, says that the company was "the first of several real estate acquisitions" the firm expects to announce within the next few months. He adds the company is negotiating to buy several other real estate agencies at the present time. He declined to disclose how much Merrill Lynch paid for the Stringer company.

Turkey Debt Problem Likely to Remain

By Robert J. McCartney

ANKARA, March 22 (AP-DI) — Turkey owes more than \$10 billion to foreign governments and international banks, but economists and other specialists are not certain the country will be able to repay its debts anytime soon.

Turkey is expected to have great difficulty building up new sources of foreign exchange income, analysts believe. As a result, many overdue debts that are currently being rescheduled will probably have to be rescheduled again in the mid-1980's.

Enil Manisali, a respected economist at Istanbul University, estimates that at least 60 percent of Turkey's debts will have new terms fixed for the second time within five to seven years, assuming that the government actively encourages exports and adopts strict policies to limit imports.

Turkey has not been able to service its external obligations since 1977, and more than \$1 billion of government-guaranteed loans have been extended to 1984 or 1986. And, new terms are being negotiated for another \$3 billion of private debts.

For 1978, Turkey's deficit totaled \$2.3 billion and the government forecasts it will narrow to only \$2.25 billion this year. Both government and private industry agree that exports must be increased, but the nation lacks the advanced technology and marketing experience needed to sell products abroad.

"Until now the domestic market has been very profitable," Mr. Manisali said. "Turkish companies have enjoyed a near-monopoly position and there was no reason to enter stiff competition for foreign markets."

Agricultural products accounted for 67 percent of Turkey's total exports, worth \$2.29 billion, last year. Shipments of wheat, hazelnuts, tobacco, and cotton rose 48 percent from 1977, but Turkey has not been able to compete successfully with Israel in lucrative foreign markets for citrus fruits and juices.

Still, Turks agree that the nation should back industrial exports. Indeed, the nation's companies have become export-conscious in the last two years, and the government has launched an export promotion program.

"We have finally begun to think about trying to export, which is a marked change for the better," said Fahri Ilkel, executive vice president of Koc Holding, the nation's largest industrial group.

Koc hopes to tally exports of \$50 million this year, mostly from sales of refrigerators and automobiles. The target is more than double the \$20 million in 1978, but would still represent less than 3 percent of total turnover.

The company hopes to nearly triple exports of automobiles to 1,500 this year, but it must first get permission from Ford and Fiat because its vehicles are based on designs obtained from them.

Competitive fears have also stymied Turkey's efforts to increase its textile exports. Many Common Market members have fixed import quotas on Turkish textiles over fears of domestic job losses.

Industrialists complain, too, that the government effectively restricts exports because of its unwillingness to devalue the Turkish lira. "The best export incentive is a realistic exchange rate," Feyyaz Berker, chairman of the National Businessmen and Industrialists Federation, said. He notes that Turkish cement exporters cannot compete with the Japanese to supply Middle East construction projects without a devaluation to about 40 lira to the dollar from the present rate of 25.

One of Turkey's best foreign exchange prospects should be tourism. Many other Mediterranean nations rely heavily on tourism to finance trade deficits. However, Turkey has not made any substantial efforts to build an adequate road and transportation system or to set up resort hotels along the Aegean and east Mediterranean coasts. Net tourist income reached only \$128 million in 1978, and actually showed deficits in 1977 and 1976.

KLM Payments Acknowledged By Dutch Aide

THE HAGUE, March 22 (AP-DI) — The Dutch government has conceded that KLM Royal Dutch Airlines made illegal secret payments aimed at boosting business, but insisted that "this doesn't happen anymore."

The admission was made in the Dutch parliament yesterday by Neelke Smit-Kroes, deputy minister for transport. She was replying to questions raised four weeks ago by the Socialist opposition. Parliament is expected to endorse the government's stand next week.

"KLM isn't 100-percent clean," she declared. "But then, who is?"

The illegal payments, she conceded, went to travel agents, freight brokers, traffic managers and other persons able to place airline business. She also acknowledged that money had been deposited directly into Swiss bank accounts for transatlantic payments and that free travel facilities had been given to people placed on the airline's New York office payroll for only symbolic salaries.

She said these activities also have been abandoned.

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission also has been looking into KLM's secret payments (IHT, March 9).

Herstatt, Others Go On Trial Tomorrow

COLOGNE, March 22 (Reuters) — Jean Herstatt, the former chief executive of the Bankhaus Herstatt, goes on trial with seven others tomorrow on charges arising from the bank's losses five years ago.

They are accused of putting clients funds with which they were entrusted at risk through exchange speculation and are also charged with falsifying the bank's accounts. There are 200 witnesses and the trial is expected to last up to 18 months. Losses were estimated at 1.2 billion Deutsche marks.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions		
Year	1978	1977
Britain		
European Banking Co.		
Revenue	2.11	1.82
Profits	(Figures in Sterling)	
Netherlands		
Philips Gloeilampenfabrieken		
Revenue	9,610	9,260
Profits	276.00	197.00
West Germany		
Kloekner-Werke		
Revenue	32,660	31,160
Profits	707.00	634.00
Per Share	3.81	3.42
(Figures in guilders)		
W. Germany		
Kloekner-Werke		
Net Loss	74.90	105.60
(Figures in Deutsche marks)		

ADVERTISMENT

INGERSOLL-RAND COMPANY (CDB's)

The undersigned announces that as from April 2nd, 1979, at Koo-Bankstrasse 1, 2000 Antwerp, Belgium, the company, each repr. 5 shares, will be payable with Dfls. 6,71 net (6% p.a. on Dfls. 2,167.50 net) plus 8.79 p.a. sh. 1st dividend of 1978: 1.583.44 = \$4,925 = 100.14 net per CDB.

Div. exp. belonging to non-residents of The Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% U.S. tax = \$-3,925 = 100.14 net with 100.533 net.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY B.V.

Amsterdam, 15th March, 1979.

CBOT Aide Said Big Dealer in Wheat

By Jerry Knight

WASHINGTON, March 22 (WP) — The vice chairman of the Chicago Board of Trade has been identified by federal officials as one of the professional grain speculators who allegedly tried to corner the market in wheat last week.

He attended CBOT discussions that prevented federal authorities from taking action against feared wheat futures market manipulators, CBOT officials confirmed yesterday.

The CBOT vice chairman, Leslie Rosenthal, and Allen Freeman, one of his partners in Rosenthal & Co., of Chicago, are already facing commodity fraud charges in a separate case in which the Commodity Futures Trading Commission has ordered a hearing next month.

The two men and 14 other employees of the firm are charged with making "false and misleading statements" to customers as part of a "nationwide high-pressure sales campaign" in 1977 to sell commodity options.

Did Not Vote

A year before that, the CBOT obtained an injunction prohibiting Mr. Rosenthal, Mr. Freeman and others associated with the Rosenthal firm from violating other antifraud provisions of federal commodity laws. CBOT records show. Neither of the fraud cases involves trading on the CBOT.

Last year, Mr. Rosenthal was elected vice chairman of the CBOT and named to the board of directors.

Exchange officials confirmed that he attended a series of meetings in the past two weeks in which the exchange's officers debated what to do about apparent irregularities in trading of wheat futures for March delivery.

Those meetings led the exchange to challenge in court the CBOT's order to stop trading. The CBOT won the case in a decision that CBOT officials said could severely limit their power to deal with manipulation of the commodity markets.

Mr. Rosenthal "disqualified himself absolutely" from the board's discussions about March wheat, but did sit in on the talks, CBOT President Robert Wilmoth said, but he insisted that Mr. Rosenthal "did not attempt to influence the board" and did not vote on the board's formal resolution.

But CBOT sources pointed out that Mr. Rosenthal must have dis-

Attended Meetings Concerning Irregularities

cusSED the matter with other board members, because the exchange stated publicly that it was communicating with the major investors in the market.

Mr. Rosenthal's role in the wheat crisis is of major concern to some CBOT regulators, who are trying for the first time to exert federal control over a market that has traditionally regulated itself. The potential conflict of interest of an exchange officer who must make decisions that affect millions of dollars of his investments also troubles some commodity market observers.

The CBOT had issued a warning to Mr. Rosenthal and Mr. Freeman about their unusually large holding in wheat for delivery in December, records of the court action revealed. When a similar concentration of contracts for wheat occurred last week, the two men were again involved. CBOT sources said.

Four grain speculators controlled 90 percent of the wheat market, the CBOT said, and Mr. Freeman alone held contracts for 2.5 million bushels, more than the entire supply in Chicago.

With a shortage of wheat to fulfill their contracts, the two could make windfall profits by temporarily forcing up the price. The price did not rise, however, because the CBOT stepped in. Because of that, no criminal charges are expected to be filed in the matter, CBOT sources said.

The pending CBOT charges against Mr. Rosenthal and Mr. Freeman involve sales of London commodity options, not traded on the CBOT. CBOT investigators said the charges grew out of a "boiler room" operation that sold commodity options by telephone.

Big Board Prices Advance To Highest Level in 1979

NEW YORK, March 22 (Reuters) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange pushed to their best level of the year in active trading today, although nervousness about inflation had a restraining effect on the advance.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 3.55 to 861.31 as advancing issues led declines 915 to 908. Volume expanded to 34.54 million shares from the 31.12 million traded yesterday. The Dow Jones industrials closed at 859.75 Jan. 25 and were unable to top that until today.

Mobil Oil in Bid For General Oil

NEW YORK, March 22 (AP-DI) — International Paper Co. said that it received a proposal from Mobil Oil late yesterday to purchase the oil and gas-related properties of its General Crude Oil unit for about \$765 million.

The company said that the proposal, which differs in a number of respects from last week's announced \$750 million offer by Tenneco Oil and Southland Royalty Co., requires evaluation to determine if it is the most favorable. Tenneco and Southland said that it would go forward with the preparation of definitive contracts for the purchase.

Gulf Oil has also bid \$650 million for the properties.

International Paper said a special meeting of its board had already been called for the middle of next week to consider the proposals.

Analysis said cash-laden institutions were attracted by yesterday's rally, fearful of missing a big advance.

Energy issues, which have been a big factor in the market's recent gains, were mixed today. Exxon dropped 1/4 to 53 and Atlantic Richfield 1/4 to 61 1/2 but Superior Oil jumped four to 35 1/2.

Heavily traded Gulf Oil added 1/4 to 26 1/2. Mobil picked up 1/4 to 76 1/2. Southland Royalty 1/4 to 57 1/2 and Tenneco 3/4 to 31 1/2 but International Paper was unchanged at 46 1/2.

After the market closed, the Federal Reserve reported that the M-1 money supply fell \$1.2 billion in the week ended March 14. M-1 Plus fell \$1.4 billion. M-2 fell \$700 million.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, wheat closed unchanged to off 2 cents; corn up 1/4 to 3 1/2; oats unchanged to up 1/4; and soybeans off 1 1/2 to 3 cents.



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Geographically, too, we work mainly in areas where we have something special to offer. This includes the U.S.A. (our U.S. affiliate, Republic National Bank of New York, is now one of America's 50 largest banks). It also includes a number of countries which, frankly, many other banks lack the first-hand knowledge to tackle properly.

What's more, we keep our back-office systems running abreast of our business. You may not notice this directly, but it shows up in quicker decisions and fewer errors.

Serving our clients well has helped us grow uncommonly fast. Today, we're big enough to provide most of the sophisticated facilities of the international banking giants — but lean enough not to keep you waiting for decisions.

As part of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group, we're ready to serve you in most of the world's financial centers.

TDB Holding Group: US\$ 4.8 billion in assets; US\$ 457.8 million in capital and loan funds employed, as of 30th June, 1978.

Key Group offices: Geneva, London, Paris, New York (Republic National Bank of New York). Other offices in Beirut, Bogota, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chiasso, Frankfurt, Luxembourg, Mexico City, Montevideo, Nassau, Panama City, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Tokyo.

Trade Development Bank

TDB's experienced, international staff is supported by modern computer equipment and an advanced telecommunications network. These facilities help assure rapid, accurate decision-making and effective service for TDB clients.

The Board of Directors of
ARAB FINANCE INCOME FUND MANAGEMENT COMPANY

has decided in its meeting held on February 14, 1979, to distribute interim dividends, equivalent to U.S. \$37.50 per share on March 23rd, 1979.

Payment will be done against the surrender of coupon number one to anyone of the paying agents.

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NEW YORK, March 22 — Cash prices in primary markets in registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Thu Year Ago
COFFEES	
Cocoa Beans, lb.	N/A
Coffee A Santos, lb.	1.2
COFFEES	
Steel Billets (P.M.), ton	28.00
Iron 2 Fordy, Philad., ton	27.34
Steel sheet, 36 in. x 72 in.	74.75
Lead sheet, 36 in. x 72 in.	84.00
Copper sheet, 36 in. x 72 in.	74.75
Aluminum sheet, 36 in. x 72 in.	74.75
Gold N.Y., oz.	263.10
Gold N.Y., oz.	263.10

NEW YORK FUTURES
March 22, 1979

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
MAINE POTATOES				
100 lb. cwt.	5.75	5.75	5.75	+0.01
100 lb. cwt.	5.75	5.75	5.75	+0.01
100 lb. cwt.	5.75	5.75	5.75	+0.01
100 lb. cwt.	5.75	5.75	5.75	+0.01
100 lb. cwt.	5.75	5.75	5.75	+0.01

COFFEE C
100 lb. cwt.

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
100 lb. cwt.	131.05	132.25	131.05	+2.05
100 lb. cwt.	131.05	132.25	131.05	+2.05
100 lb. cwt.	131.05	132.25	131.05	+2.05
100 lb. cwt.	131.05	132.25	131.05	+2.05
100 lb. cwt.	131.05	132.25	131.05	+2.05

SUGAR NO. 11
100 lb. cwt.

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
100 lb. cwt.	8.68	8.68	8.68	+0.01
100 lb. cwt.	8.68	8.68	8.68	+0.01
100 lb. cwt.	8.68	8.68	8.68	+0.01
100 lb. cwt.	8.68	8.68	8.68	+0.01
100 lb. cwt.	8.68	8.68	8.68	+0.01

COCA
100 lb. cwt.

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
100 lb. cwt.	145.00	145.00	145.00	+1.00
100 lb. cwt.	145.00	145.00	145.00	+1.00
100 lb. cwt.	145.00	145.00	145.00	+1.00
100 lb. cwt.	145.00	145.00	145.00	+1.00
100 lb. cwt.	145.00	145.00	145.00	+1.00

ORANGE JUICE
100 lb. cwt.

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
100 lb. cwt.	10.10	10.10	10.10	+0.10
100 lb. cwt.	10.10	10.10	10.10	+0.10
100 lb. cwt.	10.10	10.10	10.10	+0.10
100 lb. cwt.	10.10	10.10	10.10	+0.10
100 lb. cwt.	10.10	10.10	10.10	+0.10

COTTON NO. 2
100 lb. cwt.

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
100 lb. cwt.	65.10	65.10	65.10	+0.10
100 lb. cwt.	65.10	65.10	65.10	+0.10
100 lb. cwt.	65.10	65.10	65.10	+0.10
100 lb. cwt.	65.10	65.10	65.10	+0.10
100 lb. cwt.	65.10	65.10	65.10	+0.10

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (APR)	Closing Prices, March 22, 1979
ALCOA	100 1/4
AMER. AIR	100 1/4
AMER. AIR	100 1/4
AMER. AIR	100 1/4
AMER. AIR	100 1/4

Selected Over-the-Counter

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AMER. AIR	100 1/4
AMER. AIR	100 1/4
AMER. AIR	100 1/4

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AMER. AIR	100 1/4
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NEW YORK (APR)	Closing Prices, March 22, 1979
ALCOA	100 1/4
AMER. AIR	100 1/4
AMER. AIR	100 1/4
AMER. AIR	100 1/4
AMER. AIR	100 1/4

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (APR)	Closing Prices, March 22, 1979
ALCOA	100 1/4
AMER. AIR	100 1/4
AMER. AIR	100 1/4
AMER. AIR	100 1/4
AMER. AIR	100 1/4

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (APR)	Closing Prices, March 22, 1979
ALCOA	100 1/4
AMER. AIR	100 1/4
AMER. AIR	100 1/4
AMER. AIR	100 1/4
AMER. AIR	100 1/4

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	65.40	65.45	65.05	65.15	-0.14
Jan	66.40	66.70	66.70	66.40	-0.05
Feb	66.40	66.70	66.70	66.40	-0.05
Mar	66.40	66.70	66.70	66.40	-0.05
Apr	66.40	66.70	66.70	66.40	-0.05
May	66.40	66.70	66.70	66.40	-0.05
Jun	66.40	66.70	66.70	66.40	-0.05
Jul	66.40	66.70	66.70	66.40	-0.05
Aug	66.40	66.70	66.70	66.40	-0.05
Sep	66.40	66.70	66.70	66.40	-0.05
Oct	66.40	66.70	66.70	66.40	-0.05
Nov	66.40	66.70	66.70	66.40	-0.05
Dec	66.40	66.70	66.70	66.40	-0.05
Jan	66.40	66.70	66.70	66.40	-0.05
Feb	66.40	66.70	66.70	66.40	-0.05
Mar	66.40	66.70	66.70	66.40	-0.05
Apr	66.40	66.70	66.70	66.40	-0.05
May	66.40	66.70	66.70	66.40	-0.05
Jun	66.40	66.70	66.70	66.40	-0.05
Jul	66.40	66.70	66.70	66.40	-0.05
Aug	66.40	66.70	66.70	66.40	-0.05
Sep	66.40	66.70	66.70	66.40	-0.05
Oct	66.40	66.70	66.70	66.40	-0.05
Nov	66.40	66.70	66.70	66.40	-0.05
Dec	66.40	66.70	66.70	66.40	-0.05
Jan	66.40	66.70	66.70	66.40	-0.05
Feb	66.40	66.70	66.70	66.40	-0.05
Mar	66.40	66.70	66.70	66.40	-0.05
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Apr	66.40	66.70	66.70	66.40	-0.05
May	66				

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

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[illegible]

Notice of Redemption

MORTGAGE BANK OF FINLAND OY
9¼% 1976-1983
U.S. \$20,000,000

Holders of the above mentioned loan are hereby informed that the annual installment of U.S.\$1,500,000.— due April 1st, 1979, has been collected by drawing his lot of 1,500 bonds of U.S.\$1,000.— each.

The following bonds have been drawn on March 31st, 1979, in the presence of a notary public:

n° 72660 to 87359 inclusive.

The bonds will be redeemable at par on and after April 1st, 1979, with all unamortised coupons attached thereto.

The principal amount of bonds outstanding after the amortization of April 1st, 1979, will be U.S.\$17,500,000.—

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG
Société Anonyme
Trustee

Luxembourg, March 19th, 1979.

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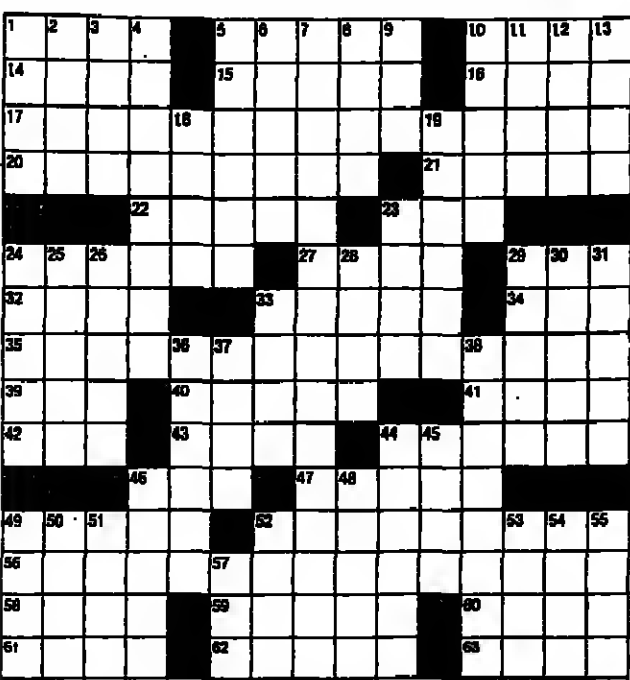
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By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- 1 Minus
 - 5 Like a rimrock
 - 10 Medical applicator
 - 14 Nautical term
 - 15 "What mood I'm in"
 - 16 Subdued
 - 17 Russian-born author ("Ada")
 - 20 Like some mortgages
 - 21 Corundum
 - 22 Was interested
 - 23 Zucchini
 - 24 "Arabian Nights" enchantress
 - 27 Dark
 - 29 Little, in Aberdeen
 - 32 Mediterranean port
 - 33 Threefold
 - 34 Expose
 - 35 Italian author ("L'Esclusa")
 - 39 "Saud"
 - 40 Grooms' gear
 - 41 British nursemaid
 - 42 Morsel for Affirmed
 - 43 "Able was I"
 - 44 Paper-plant worker
 - 46 Lb. or oz.
 - 47 Neptune's discoverer
- DOWN**
- 49 Remove a mustache
 - 52 Pleasant
 - 53 French painter ("Dante et Virgile")
 - 54 Elbe tributary
 - 58 Angiers' gear
 - 59 Sicilian resort
 - 61 Piquantly stimulating
 - 62 Intervening, in law
 - 63 Classify after reflection
 - 1 Pumluck source
 - 2 Letter-shaped joints
 - 3 Ross and Ionian
 - 4 Casanovian activity
 - 5 Fruit of the maple
 - 6 Cook or Croz
 - 7 U.S. writer ("The Black Camel")
 - 8 Marine eagle
 - 9 Legume
 - 10 Jazz dance
 - 11 Island between Guam and Hawaii
 - 12 Topic for Ovid
 - 13 Collection of belles or quails
 - 14 Moslem prayer leader
 - 15 Hit on the noggin
 - 23 Twice-beaten Joe Louis challenger
 - 24 Page number
 - 25 Oranjestad's island
 - 26 Beamish
 - 28 Prejudice
 - 29 Mixed greens
 - 30 Mr. Pim's creator
 - 31 Like Churchill
 - 32 Down at Derby time
 - 33 Use a stopwatch
 - 36 Vestigial vendors
 - 37 Said, for one
 - 38 Caused to be highly regarded
 - 44 Crosby hit
 - 45 "The Early Years" of Waugh
 - 46 What good fences do
 - 47 Writer Michael ("The Green Hat")
 - 48 Ooze
 - 49 Gargantuan
 - 51 Antiquing agent
 - 52 Together, in music
 - 53 Radius or femur
 - 54 Queue
 - 55 Quiz or test
 - 57 Shade producer

WEATHER

ALGARVE	C	F	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	15	57	Cloudy
ANKARA	14	57	Cloudy
ATHENS	19	66	Mild
BEIRUT	21	70	Fair
BERLIN	8	46	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	10	50	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	19	66	Fair
BUDAPEST	14	57	Overcast
CASABLANCA	18	64	Fair
COPENHAGEN	10	50	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	14	57	Fair
DUBLIN	4	39	Fair
EDINBURGH	4	39	Fair
FLORENCE	12	54	Mild
FRANKFURT	8	46	Cloudy
GENOVA	10	50	Cloudy
HELSINKI	6	32	Mild
ISTANBUL	15	59	Fair
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Fair
LISBON	12	54	Rain
LONDON	7	45	Overcast
LOS ANGELES	14	57	Overcast

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISING

March 22, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on lesser prices. The following margins indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the 1978 (1) daily; (2) weekly; (3) monthly; (4) quarterly; (5) irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD.

1st Bond Fund	SP 725.35	1st American Fund	SP 72.21
1st Bond Fund	SP 725.35	1st American Fund	SP 72.21
1st Bond Fund	SP 725.35	1st American Fund	SP 72.21

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.

1st Bond Fund	SP 725.35	1st American Fund	SP 72.21
1st Bond Fund	SP 725.35	1st American Fund	SP 72.21
1st Bond Fund	SP 725.35	1st American Fund	SP 72.21

BRITANNIA TRUST MGMT. CO. LTD.

1st Bond Fund	SP 725.35	1st American Fund	SP 72.21
1st Bond Fund	SP 725.35	1st American Fund	SP 72.21
1st Bond Fund	SP 725.35	1st American Fund	SP 72.21

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL

1st Bond Fund	SP 725.35	1st American Fund	SP 72.21
1st Bond Fund	SP 725.35	1st American Fund	SP 72.21
1st Bond Fund	SP 725.35	1st American Fund	SP 72.21

CREDIT SUISSE

1st Bond Fund	SP 725.35	1st American Fund	SP 72.21
1st Bond Fund	SP 725.35	1st American Fund	SP 72.21
1st Bond Fund	SP 725.35	1st American Fund	SP 72.21

OT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT

1st Bond Fund	SP 725.35	1st American Fund	SP 72.21
1st Bond Fund	SP 725.35	1st American Fund	SP 72.21
1st Bond Fund	SP 725.35	1st American Fund	SP 72.21

FIDELITY INVESTMENT CO.

1st Bond Fund	SP 725.35	1st American Fund	SP 72.21
1st Bond Fund	SP 725.35	1st American Fund	SP 72.21
1st Bond Fund	SP 725.35	1st American Fund	SP 72.21

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD.

1st Bond Fund	SP 725.35	1st American Fund	SP 72.21
1st Bond Fund	SP 725.35	1st American Fund	SP 72.21
1st Bond Fund	SP 725.35	1st American Fund	SP 72.21

JARDINE FLEMING

1st Bond Fund	SP 725.35	1st American Fund	SP 72.21
1st Bond Fund	SP 725.35	1st American Fund	SP 72.21
1st Bond Fund	SP 725.35	1st American Fund	SP 72.21

LDYD'S BANK INT. POS. AG. (BERNE)

1st Bond Fund	SP 725.35	1st American Fund	SP 72.21
1st Bond Fund	SP 725.35	1st American Fund	SP 72.21
1st Bond Fund	SP 725.35	1st American Fund	SP 72.21

RDTSCHILD ASSET MGMT. (BERNE)

1st Bond Fund	SP 725.35	1st American Fund	SP 72.21
1st Bond Fund	SP 725.35	1st American Fund	SP 72.21
1st Bond Fund	SP 725.35	1st American Fund	SP 72.21

SOPID GROUP (GENEVA)

1st Bond Fund	SP 725.35	1st American Fund	SP 72.21
1st Bond Fund	SP 725.35	1st American Fund	SP 72.21
1st Bond Fund	SP 725.35	1st American Fund	SP 72.21

SWISS BANK CORP.

1st Bond Fund	SP 725.35	1st American Fund	SP 72.21
1st Bond Fund	SP 725.35	1st American Fund	SP 72.21
1st Bond Fund	SP 725.35	1st American Fund	SP 72.21

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND

1st Bond Fund	SP 725.35	1st American Fund	SP 72.21
1st Bond Fund	SP 725.35	1st American Fund	SP 72.21
1st Bond Fund	SP 725.35	1st American Fund	SP 72.21

UNION INVESTMENT FRANKFURT

1st Bond Fund	SP 725.35	1st American Fund	SP 72.21
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PEANUTS



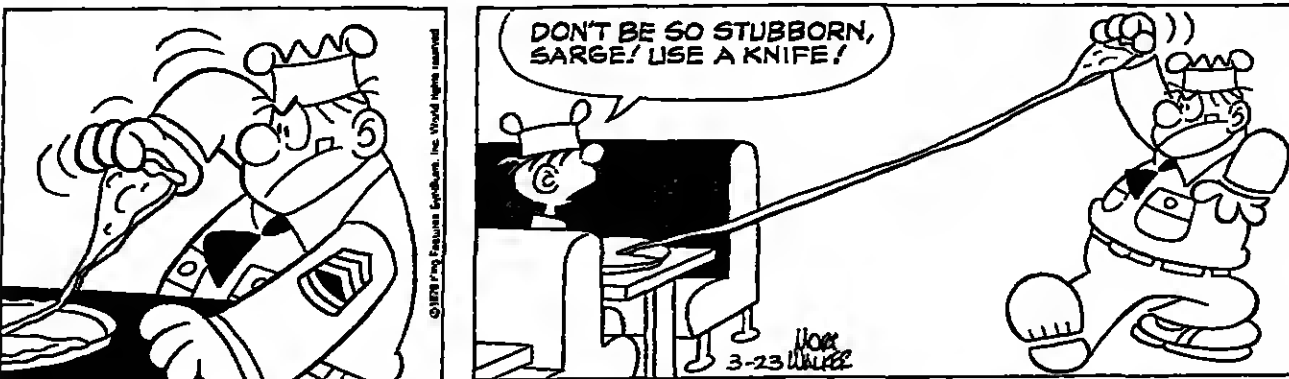
B.C.



B.L.O.N.D.I.E.



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B.A.I.L.E.Y. ANDY CAPP



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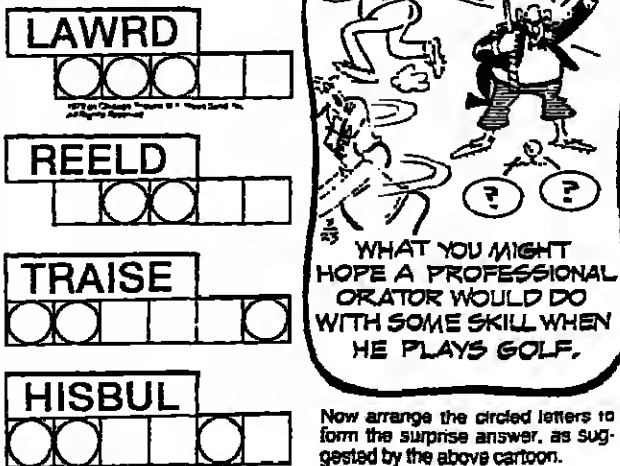


D.O.N.E.S.B.U.R.Y.



JUMBLE

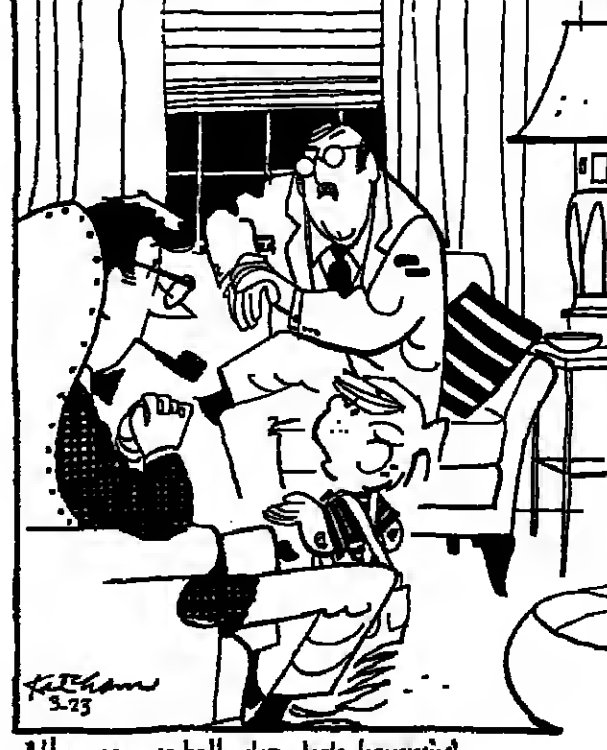
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer: LAW, REEL, TRAIL, HISBUL

Yesterday's Jumbles: ANKLE GROUP JERSEY FASHION

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

TOO FAR TO GO
The Maples Stories
By John Updike. Fawcett. Paperback. 256 pp. \$2.25.

Reviewed by William McPherson

THE WAY WE, or some of the more fortunate among us, live now is the subject of the 17 John Updike short stories collected in "Too Far to Go." All but one of them, "Divorcing: A Fragment," have been published before, nine of them in The New Yorker to which Updike is a frequent contributor, and 10 of them have appeared in previous collections. Yet there are good reasons for bringing them together in their present format. The stories are consecutive, for one thing, and the same characters, Richard and Joan Maple, and the same themes — love, domesticity and infidelity, permanence and eavesdropping, blood and death — appear throughout. Together the stories form a single unit, rather like an Updike novel, rather like the Maples' marriage, a luxurious slow slide from grace, a 20-year trajectory from innocence to decadence.

The Maples begin, certainly, in innocence: young and happy in a modest apartment in New York, delighted by the sight of snow falling, of mounted policemen galloping two abreast down 13th Street, by the currents of affection that flow spontaneously between them. But they end, like the students in the butchers' school sent to the church — two emblems that figure in the first story, "Sowing in Greenwich Village" — "all bloody and laughing."

Richard Maple is stubbornly determined to hold on to the aura of innocence while embracing the pleasures of decadence, rather like a spoiled child. Yet innocence, though certainly not identical with virginity (losing innocence is a longer, more insidious and more painful process), is not like it. The destiny of most of us is to lose it, and once lost, it is not regained, no matter how much one may wish or pretend. Updike's Richard Maple persona longs for innocence as he longs for green suburban glades whose trees (maples, of course) "retained for him an arborescent innocence, a straightforward and cooling leafiness"; as he longs for the deep delicious mysteries of the housewife up the street and for the order represented by the colonial church spire.

Updike's protagonists always get the housewife up the street. It turns out she is much like the wife at home: intelligent, pretty, vaguely dissatisfied, compliant, ultimately mysterious. "They like one another," he writes in his foreword to the Maples stories, "and are mysteries to one another." "Love and habit at short range are immensely powerful, but time, lacking a minus charge, accumulates inexorably, and with its brother boredom levels all." Richard observes, contemplating his imminent divorce in the last story, entitled (with obvious irony) "Here Comes the Maples."

Between the beginning and the end in a court of the Puritan Commonwealth, there are years of happiness and sorrow, vacillation and resolve. But as Richard acknowledges, "Nothing lasts forever."

There are though some things — like the plumbing in the cellar — that last a long time. "Tenderly, John Updike is extraordinarily prolific. In 20 years he has published four volumes of poems, 10 novels, five previous collections of short stories, two collections of nonfiction and one play — all of exceptional quality. A 20-year trajectory in his own life has been completed. It seems to me he now faces a choice in his work to recapitulate with another set of names the familiar story of peccadilloes in suburban paradises, of grace without pressure, or to go on to something else. He may already have done so. His last novel, "The Coup," published three months ago, seemed to point toward a tougher but wiser course. Certainly it is time to "kiss today goodbye the sweetness and the sorrow," as the song in "Coburn Line" goes, "and point... toward tomorrow." Another line in that song is, "But I can't forget, don't regret what I did for love." John Updike has no need for regrets; he does have a need now to get on with it.

William McPherson is a book critic for the Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Bridge players have all heard of Blackwood — but hardly any of them know anything about him. At 75, the inventor of the world's most popular bridge convention is alive and well and living in Indianapolis.

His latest success is "Play of the Hand with Blackwood," an excellent comprehensive guide to the intermediate player published in Los Angeles by Corwin Books. The 458-page paperback edition retails at \$10, but is available for \$9 postpaid from The Bridge World, 39 West 94th Street, New York, N.Y. 10025.

The title of the book does not make it clear that the author is concerned primarily with declarer play, although he does include chapters on opening leads and defensive signals. The main body of the book includes much material that is not available elsewhere. On the diagrammed deal, he is concerned with the declarer's problems, but it also carries a lesson for defenders.

Six spades is a sound contract for North-South, but not one easy to reach. Blackwood does not suggest any bidding, but the auction shown is logical. South bids three hearts, ostensibly a try for game, but is emboldened to move toward slam when his partner jumps to four spades. His cue-bid in clubs is all the encouragement North needs to bid a slam, for he knows that the hands fit perfectly.

The heart ten is led, and the fall of the jack under dummy's queen strongly suggests that South cannot hope for an even break in that department. But the declarer has two other chances. An even trump split will allow him to ruff his last heart in the dummy, and a normal four-three diamond break will permit the establishment of dummy's last diamond.

NORTH (D)			
♠ A J 10	♥ K Q J	♦ A K Q J 10	♣ A K Q J 10
WEST			
♠ K 8 7 6 5	♥ A 10 9 8 7 4	♦ 9 8 7 6 5	♣ K Q J 10
EAST			
♠ K Q J 10	♥ A 10 9 8 7 4	♦ 9 8 7 6 5	♣ K Q J 10
SOUTH			
♠ K Q J 10	♥ A 10 9 8 7 4	♦ 9 8 7 6 5	♣ K Q J 10

Both sides were vulnerable. The bid was:

North	East	South	West
10	Pass	14	Pass
24	Pass	30	Pass
44	Pass	54	Pass
64	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart ten.

College Basketball

Indiana Wins NIT Final

NEW YORK, March 22 — Butch Riser sank a 20-foot jump shot six seconds remaining last night to give Indiana a 53-52 victory over Purdue in the National Invitation Tournament championship game.

Purdue's Jerry Sichting missed a jumper off the back of the rim as the game ended.

It was ironic that Carter should not be the hero. The senior guard threw the ball away with 0.8 seconds left and Purdue holding a 51-51 advantage. The Boilermakers tried to freeze the ball until the end, as Joe Barry Carroll, Purdue's 7-foot-10 center, was fouled with 21 seconds to play.

Carroll, who led all scorers with 14 points, had a chance to win the game by sinking both free throws in a 1-and-1 situation, but he missed his first shot and Indiana got the rebound. After Bobby Knight, the Indiana coach, called two successive timeouts to diagram the final shot, the ball was passed around until Carter got open at the top of the key and canned his 20-footer.

With four seconds left, Purdue had a final chance to win and the ball went to Sichting in the corner for what appeared to be an easy jump shot. Sichting was open for his shot, but the ball hit the back rim and bounced out.

Sichting, who had scored 20

points against Alabama in the NIT semifinals, did not score a point in the second half last night.

It was the first NIT championship for Indiana, 22-12, which lost four of its first five Big Ten games this season and was fortunate to receive a post-season tournament bid after finishing fifth in the conference with a 10-8 record.

Much of Indiana's success against Purdue, 27-8, was its ability to contain Carroll. The towering center had scored 42 points in the Boilermakers' 87-68 semifinal victory over Alabama. The Hoosiers blanketed Purdue's big pivot man with two, three and sometimes four players.

Freshman Landon Turner was Indiana's high scorer with 13 points. Carter and Ray Tolbert, who were named the tournament's most valuable players — each scored 12.

In the consolation game, Reggie King scored 21 points and set an NIT scoring record in leading Alabama to a 96-86 victory over Ohio State.



OUCH — Dave Oliver of the Cleveland Indians rolls in pain after being hit by a pitch from Odell Jones of the Seattle Mariners in an exhibition game. Oliver was not hurt seriously.

Thorpe Case Closed In Killian's View

By Geoffrey Miller

LONDON, March 22 (AP) — Jim Thorpe's confiscated Olympic medals kept jangling back into the headlines but are not likely to go any further.

"Nobody can do anything about it after all these years," said Lord Killian, president of the International Olympic Committee, commenting on new moves to get Thorpe's medals restored.

John Noble Washington, a U.S. lawyer specializing in sports, has claimed that the medals Thorpe won at the Stockholm Olympics in

1912 should never have been taken from him.

Washington said that allegations that Thorpe played professional baseball, thus violating the amateur code, were not filed within 30 days of the Games, as required by the rules.

Baseball, the lawyer also pointed out, was not Thorpe's main sport. Thorpe was a track athlete and a football player, and an amateur in both fields.

"Well, it wasn't even born in 1912," Killian said, "but I have never heard of a 30-day rule in these things."

"In those days, the IOC had no permanent headquarters but was based in whichever country was preparing to host the Games. Before World War I, the organizing committee of each Games made the rules."

"The rules for Stockholm in 1912 are somewhere in the archives of the IOC offices in Lausanne. I looked at them once when I was inquiring into the Thorpe affair, and I came to the conclusion that nothing could be done about it."

As for Washington's second point, Killian said that it was irrelevant. The rules of the Olympics have always said, right from the start, that no one who has been a professional in any sport may compete," he said. "It doesn't matter whether Thorpe was a professional in his own sport or a sport in which he competed only temporarily."

"From time to time, the IOC has considered amending this and wondered if it would be fair to regard a man as a professional in one sport and an amateur in another. But no action was ever taken on it. If you have been a professional in any branch of sport you are ineligible."

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division			
Washington	W	L	Pct.
Philadelphia	37	34	.520
New York	37	34	.520
Brooklyn	37	34	.520
Atlanta	37	34	.520
Charlotte	37	34	.520
San Antonio	37	34	.520
Phoenix	37	34	.520
Portland	37	34	.520
Seattle	37	34	.520
Utah	37	34	.520
Los Angeles	37	34	.520
Golden State	37	34	.520
San Diego	37	34	.520
Phoenix	37	34	.520
Portland	37	34	.520
Seattle	37	34	.520
Utah	37	34	.520
Los Angeles	37	34	.520
Golden State	37	34	.520
San Diego	37	34	.520

WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Midwest Division			
San Antonio	W	L	Pct.
Phoenix	37	34	.520
Portland	37	34	.520
Seattle	37	34	.520
Utah	37	34	.520
Los Angeles	37	34	.520
Golden State	37	34	.520
San Diego	37	34	.520
Phoenix	37	34	.520
Portland	37	34	.520
Seattle	37	34	.520
Utah	37	34	.520
Los Angeles	37	34	.520
Golden State	37	34	.520
San Diego	37	34	.520
Phoenix	37	34	.520
Portland	37	34	.520
Seattle	37	34	.520
Utah	37	34	.520
Los Angeles	37	34	.520
Golden State	37	34	.520
San Diego	37	34	.520

World's No. 3 Upsets Connors

NEW ORLEANS, March 22 — Tom Gullikson, who had won only two singles matches this season, unleashed a big serve and volley game last night to eliminate Jimmy Connors in the second round of the Festival of Tennis Tournament.

Gullikson, ranked 63rd internationally, defeated Connors, 3-6, 6-4, 6-2, to qualify for a quarterfinal berth against sixth-seeded Roscoe Tanner.

Gullikson kept Connors off balance, particularly in the final two sets. He executed a game plan to keep the back kicking to Connors' backhand, forcing Connors to hit under the ball rather than over it, as he usually does.

Penn Recruits the Hard Way

PHILADELPHIA, March 22 (WP) — The rarest of basketball animals, the scholar-athlete, is not extinct after all.

Princeton and some other Ivy League schools may snicker and insist that the University of Pennsylvania gets players who would not qualify academically for their schools. Perhaps. Still, when was the last time you heard a coach in the NCAA semifinals say, as Penn coach Bob Weinbauer did:

"There is nobody on our team on a full-ride scholarship. Every one of the kids pays part of his way, through a loan or a work-study program. Tony Price (Penn's best player) earns \$800 a year in work-study and has a \$350 a year loan. And he qualifies for full need."

That is another word — ood — that the rest of major-college basketball dismisses. Scholarships in the Ivy League are based on the ability of a family to finance a college education — and most players capable of leading a team to NCAA glory certainly opt not to also help pay for that chore.

Also, until this season, the Ivy League did not allow freshmen to play varsity basketball, which is yet another reason that Penn should be on the sidelines this week instead of preparing to play Michigan State on Saturday.

Likes Old Rule

"Actually, I prefer the old [no varsity freshmen] rule," Weinbauer said. "I think for all athletes it's better to get acclimated that first year, to blend into the program gradually and settle down."

As he added, for a "need school"

Nottingham Forest Advances on Draw In Champions Cup

LONDON, March 22 — Nottingham Forest, satisfied to sit on its three-goal first-leg advantage, came away with a 1-1 draw against Grasshoppers Zurich yesterday to reach the semifinals of the European Champions Soccer Cup on a comfortable 5-2 aggregate.

Forest fell behind in the 29th minute when Claudio Sulser made no mistake with a penalty to score his 12th goal of the competition. The Nottingham club scored the equalizer four minutes later as Martin O'Neill rolled off a move involving Gary Birtles and John Robertson.

Elsewhere, Anders Lundberg stole the individual scoring honors with a hat trick as Sweden's Malmo defeated Wisla Krakow of Poland 4-1 in a Champions Cup quarterfinal second-leg match and advanced on a 5-3 aggregate.

Dynamo Dresden edged Austria Wien 1-0 in East Germany, but it was not enough to prevent the Austrians from qualifying for the semifinals on a 3-2 overall margin. Dresden's veteran striker, Dieter Riedel, gave his side a 1-0 halftime lead, but the Austrians' defense bungled on the second period.

In a game played tonight, FC Koln bottled Glasgow Rangers to a 1-1 draw to advance to the semifinals with a 2-1 aggregate advantage. The game was postponed from last night because of heavy snow in Scotland.

Hertha Berlin Wins

In the European Football Union (UEFA) Cup quarterfinals, Hertha Berlin defeated experienced Dukla Prague, 2-1, to complete a 3-2 triumph in Prague. Dukla had been favored to reach the semifinals after holding Hertha to a 1-1 draw in West Berlin.

In another UEFA quarterfinal match, Red Star Belgrade scored a last-minute goal to hold England's West Bromwich Albion to a 1-1 draw and take a 2-1 aggregate victory. Duisburg of West Germany dropped a 2-1 decision to Hooft of Hungary, but ended with a 4-4 aggregate tie and won on the away-goals rule.

On Tuesday night, West Germany's Borussia Moenchengladbach disposed of Manchester City, 1-0, to win on aggregate, 2-1.

In the Cup Winners' Cup, also at the quarterfinal second-leg stage, Czechoslovakia's Banik Ostrava won at home, 4-2, to score a thrilling 5-4 aggregate win over East Germany's Magdeburg. Banik, down 2-1 after the first leg, went up 3-0 at home after 52 minutes before Magdeburg stormed back with two goals. Banik scored the decisive goal in the 86th minute.

Elsewhere, forward Bob Stevens scored in the final minutes to lift SK Beveren of Belgium to a 1-0 victory at home over Inter Milan of Italy. The two teams had battled to a scoreless draw in the first leg.

Two other Cup Winners' Cup quarterfinals ended in aggregate ties that were decided on the away-goals rule. Servette Geneva and Fortuna Dusseldorf drew, 1-1, after a scoreless first-leg match, but Fortuna advanced. Barcelona, which topped Ipswich, 1-0, for an aggregate 2-2 tie, also advanced.

The draw for the semifinals of all three European competitions will be made tomorrow in Zurich.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE				
Pacific Division				
	W	L	T	Pct.
NY Islanders	43	13	12	.750
NY Rangers	39	14	9	.736
Philadelphia	34	14	12	.706
Atlanta	37	27	8	.585
Smythe Division				
	W	L	T	Pct.
Chicago	25	34	13	.423
Los Angeles	21	40	13	.349
Vancouver	24	34	14	.413
Colorado	14	49	37	.190
WALESE CONFERENCE				
Norris Division				
	W	L	T	Pct.
Montreal	43	15	10	.769
Pittsburgh	31	28	13	.545
Los Angeles	30	27	13	.524
Washington	21	34	25	.382
Detroit	20	34	25	.363
Adams Division				
	W	L	T	Pct.
Boston	39	21	10	.682
Buffalo	31	25	17	.541
San Jose	26	31	11	.452
Minnesota	20	31	13	.393
Westminster's Results				
Washington & Philadelphia	2-1			
Detroit & Toronto	2-1			
N.Y. Rangers & Chicago	2-1			
Minnesota & Philadelphia	2-1			
Buffalo & Colorado	2-1			
St. Louis & Vancouver	2-1			

WHA Standings				
	W	L	T	Pct.
Edmonton	39	25	8	.624
Ottawa	35	27	5	.563
New England	32	26	9	.549
Winnipeg	30	28	7	.516
Cincinnati	28	33	6	.452
St. John's	25	36	5	.404
St. Louis	5	48	12	.107
*Team disbanded				
Westminster's Results				
Edmonton & Toronto	2-1			
Philadelphia & Ottawa	2-1			

